

THE PATENT LAW, AND ITS REFORMERS.

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I purpose, first, to follow briefly two or three remarks contained in Capt. Moore's letter in your Journal of Jan. 12, and pass over the remainder, as it is unimportant, and contains nothing worthy a rejoinder.

First, then, he says the levels are not run together. My simple answer to this is before I ever saw the levels excited, or have seen reported they are gone together. If I was a shareholder, I should get the mine run by a professional man, a plan of the mine made, and should then see for myself the actual amount of levels run, and how they correspond with the cost-book. Next, I notice where he enquires why I did not report a good lode here, another there, and another elsewhere, &c. My reply again is, I am not amphibious to descend 10, 35, or 45 fms. under water to examine the mine; and really to be candid, I never heard of any rich bunches of ore having been left there, but quite the contrary. Capt. Moore also insinuates in the same letter that my brother was agent of Addams Mine, and stopped it. Now, I will not charge him with a palpable falsehood, but I beg to inform the public that my brother he refers to was dead and in his grave nearly three years before Addams engine or mine was stopped by the late company.

I now give the facts of the matter. At the time the Kilmouth Company purch-

ROUTH explained that they had taken the property of the company at its cost, but for the correct value at the present moment he thought if they wrote off the 95,000, they would be about right.

Mr. JENNINGS supposed all their other assets were overvalued to a similar extent. He saw reserved fund 17500, yet in 1853 they had 8000, so that it was evident that a false statement was made by the directors in 1853. Indeed, he had heard from Mr. Herapath that the 8000 never existed except on paper.

Mr. HERAPATH denied ever having made such a statement. It was true he had said in the course of conversation with Mr. Jennings that it did not exist as a reserved fund, but that it existed as an available asset no one could dispute.

Mr. JENNINGS saw "money orders, 1853, 611. 0s. 5d., and new account" 6898. 15s. 1d. What was the 611?

Mr. SCHNEIDER explained that the item "money orders" was drafts issued in the colony. It was inconvenient to keep the necessary amount of money at the works, so money orders, which, in fact, were cheques, were drawn and usually paid in Adelaide. In 1853 orders to the extent of 611. were issued, but were never presented for payment, yet as they did not know when they might be presented, they were obliged to keep the amount open.

Mr. JENNINGS saw, again, in the assets "improvements at Port Adelaide 50061." Could the property of the company at Port Adelaide be sold for that amount?

Mr. SCHNEIDER would not give his opinion as to the value of that property, as it might be thought he was overvaluing it, but he would say that it was one of the best assets on the balance-sheet. He would say it was nearer worth 10,000, than 5000.

Mr. JENNINGS asked what was the salary received by Mr. Hamilton, and whether he had overdrawn?

Mr. SCHNEIDER said that Mr. Hamilton's salary was 1000l. a year, and that he had overdrawn his account by 1300l., but as this had been necessitated by extra expenses, occasioned by Mr. Hamilton's removal from one place to another to further the interests of the company, the directors had been thinking that it would be only a graceful act on the part of the company to write the 1300l. off.

Mr. JENNINGS then indulged in a personal and ungentlemanly attack upon the Chairman and executive, which for his (Mr. Jennings's) sake we do not report.

Mr. BURNETT asked whether the lease was signed, and also whether the agreement under which the company was dealing with the Barra Barra Mine was signed?

Mr. SCHNEIDER said the lease was not signed, nor the agreement, but the drafts were signed, and the agreement, *in extenso*, had been prepared, and was daily expected.

Mr. STETON remarked that in 1862 their patent would expire, yet from what he understood from Mr. Routh, the entire cost of the patent was still put down as an asset. Why was not that written off at so much per cent. per annum? He contended that, like a lease, the value of the patent had been continually decreasing, and, therefore, something should have been written off each year.

Mr. WARD thought there seemed to be a want of confidence in the directors, and he, therefore, thought that a vote of want of confidence in them should be passed.

Mr. JENNINGS thought it would be a graceful act on the part of the directors to retire. He considered that the entire management was bad.

Mr. ROUTH did not entertain the same opinion of Mr. Hamilton as Mr. Jennings did. He thought the very fact of him stating the amount in the accounts against himself showed that he was a man of honour, for nothing would have been easier than to have concealed it altogether, by charging the company with the expenses incurred in its affairs.

What Mr. Hamilton had done he believed any man with his heart in the right place would have done to further the interests of the company, and he did not, therefore, think they should complain because he had overdrawn his account a little.

Mr. JENNINGS wished to know the salaries of the secretary and clerks in the London offices, the rent of offices, &c., and was replied to by Mr. Schneider. He (Mr. Jennings) thought they should sweep away from Gracechurch-street, as everything there was bad.

Mr. BOWWORTH (a director) was happy to say he had not been at 17, Gracechurch-street long enough to feel the contamination, but was ready to give up his seat at the board if the shareholders thought they could find amongst their body a better or more honourable man to fill it.

The CHAIRMAN said that as he had a large stake in the company, he could assure them he should not retire unless he was compelled.

Mr. ROUTH said that, as committee-men, they felt that they were the trustees of the shareholders. If gentlemen would refer back, they would find that when that committee was formed the company was in a very different position from what it was at the present time; but it was impossible to renovate a large company like that in 6 or 12 months.

They were, however, striving bravely and earnestly to place it in a good working condition. Several points of Mr. Hamilton's management would be altered, and restrictions had been placed upon the bank. The accounts would be remitted by every mail, showing the receipts and payments; and the company was gradually getting into an effective working condition. He had spent many days in minutely examining the accounts, with the assistance of Mr. Moates, and they found that a profit of 22,000l. had been made in two years, after payment of all expenses. With regard to their expenses in Australia, it would be seen that there had been a saving of 17,000l.: the wages in 1857 were 20,819l., whereas in 1858 they had only been 18,000l., showing a difference of 2819l. By what, he would ask, did that comparatively small profit? and what had they intended to do? It was by smelting ore in Australia, and producing copper therefrom. But instead of this they had been shipping ore to England. This was the root of their non-success. Now, the recommendations of the committee were that the whole of their furnaces immediately be put in order. There could be no doubt they possessed all the elements of success; therefore, they must all combine in endeavouring to carry out the recommendation and suggestions of the committee of investigation. The committee of conference had met month by month, and, in accordance with their suggestions, a resident superintendent, with a resident accountant, had been engaged, who would shortly leave for their works in Australia. He saw the elements of success in their company, and, therefore, instead of looking back to the original prospectus, he was anxious that every shareholder should energise his every effort in making their enterprise a paying concern. With regard to their board of directors, from what he had seen of their ability and assiduity, the company would be placed in an anomalous position, and unable to carry on its business, if deprived of the practical wisdom of their present directors. Instead of that they must add elements of strength to that direction. Although the position of the company was exceedingly healthy, and there were assets amounting to 26,000l., he thought a distribution would be impolitic. Taking the company as a whole, the accounts were correct. With regard to the loss accruing to the company consequent upon the decrease in the price of copper, he wanted to invent some means by which to prevent the whole loss from falling upon their company; the agreement ought to be altered in such a way as to render the Barra Barra partially responsible, for these drops in copper were a serious loss. He objected to the distribution of the assets, for he was desirous of seeing them in a strong financial position, and with sufficient funds in hand to enable them to be reintegrated under the Limited Liability Act, the more especially as there had been a bill introduced into Parliament, which would enable all companies to be placed under that Act.

Mr. HERAPATH said that, although 15,000l. or 16,000l. would be as much as would be required to meet the ordinary wants of the company as at present constituted, still as it was their wish to come under the Limited Liability Act, he considered that a good balance in hand was absolutely necessary, for of course they would have to show that they had good security to meet any debt which they might wish to incur.

Mr. H. SMITH asked whether the land at Wakefield was sold, or intended to be sold? The CHAIRMAN replied that it was not sold, but it would be.

The report was then adopted, the committee of conference was agreed to be continued in office, for another year, and Mr. C. Rich, Bart., was re-elected a director, and Mr. Bentinck auditor, for the ensuing year.

The CHAIRMAN said that, in accordance with his statement at the commencement of the meeting, he would now move that the distribution of 2s. 6d. per share from the assets of the company be made instead of dividend. He held so large an interest in the company that his vote would decide the question either way; but as he was always desirous to meet the wishes of other shareholders he would not vote on the present occasion, but the question as to whether the distribution should be made or not should be decided by a vote of the majority, and he would, in case of a ballot being necessary, promise to vote with the majority.

Upon the show of hands being taken, 26 voted for the distribution and 20 against it, whereupon Mr. H. SMITH, considering that the reduction of the funds at the disposal of the directors was against the interests of the company, demanded a poll, but as the Chairman said that, in accordance with his promise, he would vote for the distribution, the ballot was considered useless.

Mr. JENNINGS then proposed a vote of thanks to the committee of conference, for their exertions on behalf of the company, and the meeting separated.

GOLD DISCOVERIES.—The Tasmanian Government have placed a sum of 5000l. upon the estimates, to be appropriated as a reward for the discovery of a payable gold-field in that colony.

In addition to this, Mr. Chapman has given notice of his intention to move that a sum of 900l. should be placed on the estimates for next year, to defray the cost of erecting at Hobart Town machinery for testing auriferous quartz.

PRESENTATION TO MR. THOMAS STEPHENSON, OF ROTHWELL.—On Tuesday evening, an excellent supper was provided at the Miners' Arms (Mr. D. Brock's) Rothwell, by some gentlemen, in admiration of the conduct of Mr. Stephenson during the late strike, towards Mr. John Calverley, Oulton Hall, liberally contributed.

After supper a handsome electro-plated tea service, executed by Mr. F. J. Fowler, of Sheffield, consisting of tea pot, coffee pot, sugar basin, and cream jug (the two last lined with gold) was presented by Mr. C. Jewison, coroner, on behalf of the miners of Messrs. Charlesworth, to Mr. Thomas Stephenson, and who, in an excellent speech, in the delivery of which he was heartily applauded, congratulated the miners on the termination of the strike, and placed Mr. Stephenson, for the humane part he had taken in the struggle, and hoped that his life and that of his family might be long spared to enjoy the handsome, elegant present the miners had awarded him, in token of respect for their fellow-townsmen, who had laboured indefatigably for many years to improve the condition of the poor miner, by suggesting to parliamentary committees and Government a better ventilation in mines, so as to prevent fearful colliery explosions. On the tea pot was beautifully engraved the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. Thomas Stephenson, of Rothwell, by the miners of Messrs. Charlesworth, as a mark of gratitude and esteem for his untiring efforts to better the moral and physical condition of the poor miner, everywhere, during the last twenty years.—23rd of Feb., 1859.—Also, for his unceasing, peaceful, humane efforts to aid the suffering poor, and put an end to the ruinous strike of 1858, and which, to a certain extent, he had the honour to be a party satisfactorily to accomplish." A list of the subscribers to the testimonial having been handed to Mr. Stephenson for preservation, he very feelingly and suitably acknowledged the handsome gift, and assured them that on all occasions, when opportunity offered, he should still, independent of any testimonial, as a matter of duty owing to God and humanity, as heretofore press their claims upon the Government and country, in a respectful manner, and that they were made, as they could, and ought to be, comparatively happy and safe while engaged in their dangerous mining avocations.—The Rothwell brass band was present, and played many excellent airs in honour of their native townsman. The wives of the miners also had a tea given on the Wednesday evening.

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL.—In last week's Circular I remarked on the excitement in the Mining Market in consequence of the lode being just cut into in the 85, and the important discovery made in a pitch in the 66. On Thursday, the 17th inst., shares were 9½, 10, and by a reference to the "Daily Record of Prices" the rapid advance daily made will be seen; and it is not to be wondered at, looking at the extraordinary and important discoveries made in this mine during the last week or ten days. The agent, in a report received at the office this morning, states, in the 88 and east the lode is not yet cut through—so far (4½ to 5 ft.), is a very rich lode; the value will be given in a few days. The 66 pitch is valued at 1600l., and he believes, when cut through, will be worth 2000l. and upwards. This mine is surrounded by the following mines, all within 1½ mile in circumference:—Devon Great Consols, Drake Walls, Wheel Edward, Wheel Arthur, Wheel Crebor, Bedford United, Gawn Copper, Bedford Consols, East Gannals Lake and South Bedford, Hawkmoor, Calstock Consols, Devon and Courtenay, Raven Rock, Lady Bertha, Devon and Cornwall, Oke Tor, all of which are now at very depressed prices (with the exception of Devon Great Consols), and judicious selection at the present price ought to be made, as, without a doubt, a very considerable rise will take place ere long. It is believed that the East Russell lode passes through Wheel Arthur and Wheel Edward, or Drake Walls, and, considering the very low price of these shares, they are recommended.—*Peter Watson's Circular.*

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WHEEL UNION.—The sale of tin on Feb. 19 realised 4157. 15s.

NORTH ROBERT has sold a fine pile of ore, with carriage, worth 15000l. This mine is well and carefully managed by intelligent agents.

EAST FALMOUTH lead sold at 287. per ton, realising nearly 10000l. They have another parcel of seconds for sale, and 90 tons of rich Jack, or zinc ore, which will leave a considerable profit to the company.

WHEEL CHARLOTTE statement of assets and liabilities (which was laid before the meeting) showed a balance in favour of mine of 21827. 4s. 2d. A comparative statement of ores sold showed—Oct., 1857, 4044. 4s. 7d.; Dec., 5111. 11s. 2d.; Feb., 1858, 5987. 7s. 11d.; Oct., 10517. 14s. 7d.; Dec., 13297. 7s. 9d.; Feb., 1859, 17484. 1s. 5d. The total value of the ores sold since 1854 has been 26,8077. 5s. 4d., and the mine now daily improving.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—The ground in the cross-cut in the 42 is favourable, and the lode will soon be intersected. The lode has improved in the 32 west; 36 tons of blende have been sampled, and about 40 tons copper will be sampled next week.

EAST WHEEL RUSSELL.—I have been underground at East Russell to-day. The discovery in the 66 is splendid; the lode has been cut into about 8 ft., and no north wall seen yet, I should think it is worth at least 2000l. per fm. The lode in the 88 has been cut into about 4 feet, and looks well; the main part of the lode seems to be still ahead.—*JOSEPH COCK.* Feb. 23.

OLD FOXDALE MINE (Isle of Man).—A very fine rib of silver ore has been cut in the granite in the 72 fathom level, which upon assaying shows a produce of 7-12 for lead, and 256 ozs. of silver.

BASSET UNITED MINES are now attracting the attention of many who know the locality. The set is situated in one of the best mineral districts in Cornwall, and is bounded on the north by Great Wheel Towan and Wheel Charlotte, which have given considerable profits; and on the south by Wheel Rose, North Downs, Treskerby, and Wheel Chace, which have all made profits to the adventurers. These mines include Wheel Music and part of old Wheel Basset. Wheel Music has not been worked for the last 35 years, and is still celebrated for its quality of native copper, which realised 700. and 800. per ton, and left a profit of 35,000l. to the adventurers at a depth of 30 fms. below the adit. Capt. J. W. Hunt, an able and worthy miner, has now formed a company, and it is hoped will prosper in the concern.

KESWICK.—These mines have much improved during the last fortnight. There is a fine lode in the 30, worth more than 10 cwts. per fm., and promising further improvement. The 40 north and 50 south have also improved.

MINING IN CUMBERLAND.—It is interesting to find that capitalists are alive to the value of mineral deposits among the beautiful districts of this county, presenting, as they do, prospects of more than ordinary character. Some of the richest lead mines in the world may be seen, worked as private concerns, such as Browney Hill, Greenfield, Nent Head, Hudgill Burn, Rodeshope Fell, Roughton Gill, and many others; also the progressive mines, Bart, Green Harth, Keswick, and the celebrated Borrowdale black lead mine, which has recently been set to work by a London company. This mine has been closed for the last seven years, the proprietors having amassed splendid fortunes from limited operations, and according to the present prospects, similar results are again likely to take place. A level is driven into the mountain 250 fms., to reach the main body of plumbago at an increased depth, which is likely to be met with shortly. A vein of silver-lead is also being opened in the property likely to prove of great value. It is worthy of note the discovery of gold in the Silurian and clay-slate formation of this district, which is found in the sands at the head of Borrowdale, rounded by the action of running water. It is also found near Buttermere and Windermere, showing the highly mineralised strata. Capitalists would do well to give this locality a share of attention, and especially when they find a pioneer like Mr. J. H. Hitchens, the fortunate discoverer of Devon Great Consols, East Russell, and many others, fixing upon the neighbourhood of Keswick for future operations, they cannot do wrong to follow so safe a leader. Here are lodes, or veins, innumerable and inexhaustible; copper, calamine, gold, lead, and silver ore variously distributed all over the county.

CARYATH UNITED MINES.—These mines are improving. There is a good lode in the 40 west, and, as the ground is whole to the surface, a great quantity of lode will be opened. The stopes in the back of the 50 are looking well. The new east shaft is progressing favourably, and the engine will soon be erected.

EAST RUSSELL has caused more attraction than any other mine, and had more inspections even than Lady Bertha. The whole reports, by various agents from different localities, concur in representing it as one of the best discoveries since the Devon Consols. Nothing has been disguised; no agents refused inspection, the agent being only too glad to show the fine course of ore. I have on several occasions been on the mine when the agents have made their appearance; all appeared to be astonished. Those who have seen the Australian ore say that if seen out of the mine the ore would be said to be from Barra Barra, it has the colours of the rainbow. The tributors, reports, say, will get their thousands and pounds by the discovery; so they ought. It is talked of in the locality that the poor working men are to be regulated with something substantial, to celebrate this important discovery; and no doubt Mr. Murchison will soon see to this.

GREAT CRINNIS.—The new shaft is down 17 fms., and the rise above the 64 is 11 fms. The rises are commenced in the backs of the 31 and 45 fm. levels, and the cutting down of the winze below the 64 is progressing satisfactorily. Nearly 40 fms. of the new shaft have been completed in two months. From 50 to 60 tons of ore will be sampled in a few days.

DENHAM BRIDGE.—From the appearance of the end a further improvement is daily expected, there being several branches in the ground by the side of the lode which have not been met with before.

MAKKE VALLEY.—A good improvement has taken place in the 90; a stream of water had been issuing from the end for several days before, but on Saturday last they succeeded in cutting splendid stones of yellow copper ore, which is believed to be the same course of ore which they have driven through for 70 fathoms in length in the level above.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—The winze has been holed between the 30 and 40; there is a good branch of good quality ore in the winze.

GREAT WHEEL VOR.—Although I advised you last week that the engine would not go to work before Saturday last, I am now glad to state that the breakage which took place in the 144 on Wednesday, February 9, was repaired, and the engine went to work on Friday last, the 18th inst. The water rose to the back of the 246 fathom level, and it is feared that it will not be in fork again to the bottom for some weeks to come.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—The shaft is being sunk below the 65 with all speed. The lode in the 65, both east and west, is from 3 ft. to 4 ft. wide, composed of fluor-spar, and spotted with rich yellow copper ore throughout—in fact, giving every indication of being productive.

EAST RUSSELL AND TAVY CONSOLS MINES.—Whatever scepticism may have hitherto prevailed in the minds of individuals respecting the productiveness of mineral veins in depth, in the mines of the Tavistock district, beyond the celebrated Devon Great Consols and Bedford United, such unbelief must now be dispelled by the circumstances and facts being realised from the recent discoveries in East Russell and Tavy Consols, proving that mining is not altogether unprofitable, when a judicious and economical mode of operation is carried out, and the lodes developed to a reasonable depth. Such is the case of these two promising adventures, which present unusual prospects of immediately becoming profitable to the fortunate shareholders, who have patience been well tried, and deserving of a rich reward. This should stimulate others interested in the locality to follow their example, there being several promising mines in close proximity to the above. The discoveries made have already advanced the value of East Russell to 80,000l., and in demand. Tavy Consols are also likely to advance considerably during the next three months, the lode being worth 4 to 5 tons per fm., and the mine sunk 90 fms., with water-power to continue to the 150, and every description of machinery complete, which has cost upwards of 25,000l. The next sampling, in March, will be at least 100 tons of copper ore.—*South Lady Bertha.* A discovery is reported in this mine, a still further proof of the productiveness of the district.

TAVY CONSOLS.—The 56 east is reported to be worth from 4 to 5 tons of good ore per fathom. The lode has been opened 16 fms. west, and a leader 6 in. wide has been cut into, but no north wall. The lode is standing whole to the surface.

TRETOIL AND MESSER.—A splendid lode has been intersected in these mines; it has been cut into 12 feet, and is composed of capel, splendid gossan, and a leader of ore 18 in. wide, worth from 100 to 110. per ton, and it is broken from the lode without dressing. It has been opened on 2½ fathoms, and yielded more than 5 tons of rich ore. A level 15 fathoms deeper is within 20 fathoms of the ore ground, and will soon reach the line of ore. This new lode will form a junction with the Slide Park lode, which gave 70,000l. worth of ore a short distance to the west of the present end.

ANGARRACK CONSOLS.—A fine lode has been intersected 50 fathoms from surface; it has been cut into several feet, but no south wall yet, it is composed of quartz, capel, mundic, and lead, as far as seen. A fall report will be given when it is cut through. The junction of Eaton's lode with the old counter lode is reached, from whence some rich yellow copper ore is being raised. The mines have much improved in their appearance.

WHEEL GRYLES.—Another important discovery has been made in this mine. A fine course of tin has been cut into the 19 west, worth 40l. per fathom. This is a distinct bunch of tin from any yet seen, and will greatly enhance the value of the mine. A winze sunk 3 fms. below the 20, and stooped about 6 fathoms of ground, which has produced about 4500. worth of tin, raised for about 200.; the said ground is now let to four men, at 1s. 6d. in 20s., and the deep adit is worth 100. to 150. per fathom. A dividend for the quarter will be paid in about ten days of 10s. (per 1000th) per share, and in June a greater dividend is anticipated.

KELLY BRAY.—The 45 east, after passing through a good course of copper ore for 20 fms. in length, worth 200. per fm., got disordered by a cross-course, it has gradually improved, and now producing from 2 to 3 tons of good ore per fm., worth from 120. to 180. per fm.; in the 75 west, 120.; in the 65 west, 150. About 150 tons of copper ore, of better quality, was sampled yesterday, which will leave a good profit.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The recent important discovery at East Russell has caused no little excitement in Tavistock, and great enquiries are now made in the neighbourhood respecting Devon and Courtenay Mine, adjoining, and traversed by the same lode, which is now worth from 2000. to 2500. per fm. The water-wheel is so situated that it could be made available to prove the lode to the depth of 80 fms. Shares at present are quite nominal, but no doubt ere long will be very valuable.

HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS is causing some attraction; the lower levels are opening up well.

RIFTON TOR.—The discoveries lately made in this set are of very great value and importance. The success attending its development is indeed most satisfactory, and cannot but afford the greatest pleasure to those interested in mining in the district. Hitherto the works have been carried on chiefly in the northern part of the set, where such indications have been laid open at shallow depth as quite justify the opinion that a great deposit of mineral will be found below. More recently, however, attention has been directed to the south part, to prove the value of the lodes supposed to exist there; continuing to a great extent has been carried on at this point, which has resulted in the opening of two copper lodes of very great promise, each being composed of rich looking gossan and quartz, thickly spotted with yellow ore, altogether of a most promising character, the first of these is supposed to be a continuation of the Lifford lode, adjoining on the east, where a rich copper ore has been found only 9 ft.

from surface. From the system of unduly praising the merits of young adventures so often resorted to at their commencement, it is possible some persons may be chary in believing the prospects of the Rifton Tor are such as here represented; any, however, who have any doubt of their value are respectfully advised to go and see for themselves, as if only requires them to do so to be convinced the property is one that, with a moderate outlay, will soon become a prize.

SIGFORD CONSOLS.—A company for working this set having been organised, and every arrangement made for permanent and extensive working, the mine will be carried on with the greatest spirit. An adit level will be at once commenced on the course of the lode; and as it will come in between 60 and 70 fms. below where the course of copper was recently discovered, its driving will be an object of the greatest importance. I will give some particulars about this set in your next.

BREA CONSOLIDATED MINES.—The discovery in the shaft made last week still continues, and assumes such importance that the secretary has deemed it his duty to issue a note to the following effect, addressed to each shareholder:—"I have received a letter from Capt. Taylor, which is so important that the directors deem it advisable to hand you a copy of it:—'Our men in cutting down the engine-shaft have cut into what appears to be a strong branch of tin. They have this evening brought up some splendid stones; I never saw better, the grains or diamonds are so very large. It is about 5 fms. below the 61. fm. level. It appears at present we are abundant in tin. I trust it will continue, and from present appearances I have no doubt it will. In a few days I shall be able to tell you more about it. I have always looked forward to finding tin in cutting down the shaft.' Straightforward, and as this on the face of the tin, which presents a strong and powerful contrast to certain exclusive claims who managed tin mines at Leeds, where they who daily watched the books knew how the mine looked, and took advantage of their information. It was also proved in one instance that the captain was in private communication with a director. The Brea people know this, and endeavour to avoid the fatal rock on which the others were wrecked."

EAST BUDNICK.—A spirited company is in course of formation for reworking this mine. This, with Budnick on the west and Botalack on the east, will soon give an extensive run of mineral ground, and it is hoped, will tend to render this locality once more of importance and value.

GREAT RETALLACK IRON AND BLENDE MINE.—The prospects of this mine continue to improve, and the fortunate holders (only three in number) intend dividing the mine into shares.

From Mr. James Crofts.—The question of peace or war has now assumed the altogether speculative shape, and, in consequence, opinions expressed upon the probabilities from the Continent are strangely at variance with each other, and have the politicians in a cloud of doubt. The mission of our French Ambassador to Vienna, understood to be with an intention of adjusting all differences peacefully, is, however, a significant event, and the first step in that expeditionary diplomacy, which the writers has always considered would be preliminary to action. It is quite possible that some strong facts or opinions will be elicited in the House of Commons by Lord Palmerston this day; but in the meantime funds, stocks, and markets of every description are more buoyant, and prices advancing; whilst in mining stocks the activity, in spite of every drawback, is extraordinary, and has been in part augmented by the sudden and unexpected success of several mines, of which the particulars will be found lower down. A remarkable feature of the time is, however, the continued cheapness, arising from the actual want of employment, of money, the maximum rate being scarcely above 2 per cent., and only partial employment found for it by bankers and capitalists at that rate. The fact would argue a stagnation of trade, but which does not exist, the accounts from the manufacturing districts testifying to the contrary, and it must be inferred as a consequence that the country is at last beginning to feel the effects of the constant influx of the precious metals (of gold in particular) which is thus overtaking the means of employment for it. Whatever the cause, the fact is obvious, and perhaps unprecedented. Reverting to mines, their activity demonstrates also that the public are beginning to be more alive to their merits both as investments and speculations; and the fact cannot be too often reiterated that no other security, either in freedom from risk, or stability as investments, can compete with first-class dividend mines for insuring incomes treble in amount to those afforded by railway and other standard securities.

An event of great moment, and now known to all the mining world, is the success of East Wheel Russell—long anticipated, but apparently an accomplished fact. When the previous great event happening to this district, east of the River Tamar, that of the opening of the Devon Great Consols lode, in the year 1845, is called to recollection, an inference naturally obtrudes itself on the practical miner that, so far from the event proving of an isolated character, a strong and immediate stimulus will be given to the locality of East Russell, and capital drawn into it, either for the opening of new ground, or more vigorously developing such mines as already have a *locus in the neighbourhood*; and although by these means much capital may be expended in vain, as was the case subsequent to the success of the Devon Great Consols, yet the chances will be of great gains within the next few years, the certainty of which exists even now, in proportion to the present state of East Russell. A glance at the map of the Tavistock district, and taking a run of ground south of the Devon Great Consols lode for two miles east and west, will show a number of mines proximately or remotely interested in the question, as Wheel Crebor, Crowdale, Bedford Consols, Gawn United, Tavy Consols, Lady Bertha, South Lady Bertha, Denham Bridge, Wheel Arthur, Haven Rock, East Gannals Lake and South Bedford, Wheel Russell, Wheel Edward, and Calstock Consols; whilst a more experienced commentator might add the mines of the Devon Great Consols, fourteen miles there has, according to the Journal, been already expended upwards of 170,000l.; and whilst even these details are being committed to paper the most depressed amongst them as to market value are already finding buyers at advanced prices, and, *seriatim*, the entire list must now come into extended notice. It should be observed, as a singular fact, that three of the above number (Wheel Edward, Calstock Consols, and Wheel Arthur) have paid a dividend or dividends, but all since gone into "abeyance." The stimulus now to be afforded by East Wheel Russell had not been then applied, but will probably become the index to future, and it may be hoped highly successful mining operations in what is popularly called the Tavistock district.

A very considerable advance (from 70 to 100 or 105) has also taken place in Wheel Margaret shares, in consequence of a dividend for the last quarter of 7½. per share, in place of 3½. in Nov. And, to compare small things with great, the newly-introduced mine, South Lady Bertha, is becoming, to all appearance, a very valuable property, and worth special mention. At the meeting a gift was made of 1000 shares to the then registered shareholders (by increasing the number of shares in the mine from 5000 to 6000) in the call of 2s. per share, and thus providing a working capital of 6000l. Much improved reports also made their appearance; and one in particular, of Feb. 19, gave a pledge to the agent of being "able to sample by the end of March 2000. worth of copper ore" whilst on Feb. 19 Capt. Goss and Unsworth reported "the winze in the 30 rich ore as far as could be seen, 6 ft. in height, and in the 40 cross-cut 'splendid stones of copper and lead.' Another lode is alluded to as likely to make a third in the mine, assuming all which to be true (with a slight allowance for habitually taking sanguine views of lodes, which one of the agents mentioned is charged with) there is here a rapid development of the mine, exceeding general expectation. It is not because the whole capital of the mine represents about the value of five shares in the Devon Great Consols (24000. value) that a more experienced commentator might add the mines of the Devon Great Consols, fourteen miles there has, according to the Journal, been already expended upwards of 170,000l.; and whilst even these details are being committed to paper the most depressed amongst them as to market value are already finding buyers at advanced prices, and, *seriatim*, the entire list must now come into extended notice. It should be observed, as a singular fact, that three of the above number (Wheel Edward, Calstock Consols, and Wheel Arthur) have paid a dividend or dividends, but all since gone into "abeyance." The stimulus now to be afforded by East Wheel Russell had not been then applied, but will probably become the index to future, and it may be hoped highly successful mining operations in what is popularly called the Tavistock district.

A large business has been done (privately) in Buller and Basset United, and it appears more than probable that all the sanguine anticipations regarding this property (in 6300 shares, in Camborne, 2½. 5s. per share paid) proving highly valuable, will be realised in time. The lode in the 65 is reported as "spotted with rich ore per throughout." Old Tolgus United shares are quiet at about 27½., and deserved to be better. From the report of the 21st inst., it appears the lode in the 42 is about to be intersected, which may prove an important event; whilst 30 tons of blende, worth 1000. per ton, have been sampled, and a 40 ton lot of copper ore, worth 1000. per ton, Ives Consols are also becoming a prominent investment, and from 65 to 75, quoted at the 19th inst., have risen to 100, 105 values. It is said they have large quantities of ore in three levels in the "carbonate." Providence has also advanced from 72½. to 75, 80, the latter price sellers. Thus, it will be seen that the success of and advance in the dividend tin mines this week is marvellous, and give large and sudden profits, even to recent purchasers. Rosewater United have undergone the usual fluctuations during the week, having been at 70, 60, 67½., 65, and now 62 to 63 per share. Holders of these shares are, however, very tenacious in selling, although it is obvious that it is a mine like the celebrated Lady Bertha, in going at a high price, and to acquire at a low one, making frequent intermediate profits.

Dale Mine is steady in value, the 15s. paid being worth, when buyers appear, 8s. 6d. and 20s. paid 13s. per share. The mine is said to be progressing, and the exploration in the Pipe vein, as far as they have proceeded, give the best indications of success. There is no marked move in the price of Wheel Crebor, although considerable attention is drawn to them as an eligible stock. Wheel Adams stationary, at 14s. to 14s. 6d. in improvements are also announced in Wheel Grenville and West Par; the latter having advanced from 15s. to 16s. and 20s. to 25s. 6d. The Devon Great Consols, which have been the subject of much speculation, are now at 219½., or upwards of 13½. per ton, whilst for the quarters January to March, and April to June, 1858, the average was respectively 11½. 17s. 6d. and 8½. 9s. 2d., consequently they are first-rate shares. From Denham Bridge (one of the concerns to be, very probably, influenced by East Russell) they report, "the end of the south adit indicates further improvement, several branches having been developed by the side of the lode, and as ore enough is raising nearly to pay costs, the call required for the next 10 months' workings will not be more than 6d. per share." A special report has been received from New Treleick, which states, as a summary, that "the chances appear greatly in favour of good results at deeper levels." North Wheel Bury, Wheel Ury, and the lowest are all improving in appearance. Wheel Union is also favourably reported upon the late meeting held a balance in favour of the mine of 1600. shares are engaged in Wheel Harriet continues to make calls, and shares, together with Wheel Arthur, are at low value; the latter mine, however, is rallying, and from a minimum price of 4s. 6d. share they rose yesterday to 7s

would then have several good slopes to work upon, and discoveries in other directions might in the meantime, be proceeded with. For the purpose of further discoveries, I would suggest that as soon as convenient a winch be sunk in the bottom of our present workings, on the course of the lode; this might be done to the depth of several fathoms without the aid of any other machinery than a windlass and water-barrels, and should the ore concentrate in depth, as may be confidently anticipated, any discovery in this direction would increase the value of the mine, and indeed I may say of the whole estate, to an incalculable extent. I would advise steps to be taken to raise the hill opposite the ore workings now working, and in which the lode runs, and where the hill opposite the ore workings is now a waste of land, and where the lode might be driven into the hill on the course of the lode for some fathoms above high-water mark, and should this hill prove equal to promise there will be a large amount of back, as the hill is 900 feet in height, and discoveries in this direction would be of the most permanent character. The engine and dressing apparatus are in good condition and efficient operation. We are at present raising about 3 tons of ore per week, and by the erection of a small stamping-machine, in connection with the present engine, we could raise 10 tons per week, at a very small increase to our present cost. But a great reduction in the dressing of the ore, and the erection of an efficient stamp (say) of 1000 stamps, would be of considerably larger crushing capacity than what we at present have, and you are aware that by the present method of dressing a considerable waste of ore takes place, now that this is prevented, by any means we at present possess. The whole of the work, except the crushing, is done by manual labour; this is not only high when compared with England, but is also frequently of the most unskilled kind. These difficulties would to a great extent be avoided and overcome by the adoption of the course which I now strongly recommend—for all purposes an engine of 18 or 20-horse power would be sufficient: this would allow all the power for crushing work required, and would add considerably to the speed and simplicity of the machinery, and would be of considerable depth, and such an engine would not cost more for fuel and attendance than the present small one; and as the ores are not found in combination with any heavy substance the stamp works would be easily dressed, and would be of equal value to ore dressed by any other process, and by having in connection with these the most improved dressing apparatus, such as round buddles, &c., you would have the advantage of a system of dressing combining speed and economy, and be to a great extent independent of manual labour in this department of the work. I am convinced, after a careful calculation on the subject, that the cost of the engine and half expense of the labour would be repaid in many years' experience in all departments of dressing in Cornwall and in this country, that if the steps which I have here indicated be taken a saving of several thousands of pounds sterling would be effected in dressing the ores already discovered; and in the future working of the mine sufficient might be saved from this source alone to pay an excellent interest upon the capital required for working the mine. In summarising the whole, I would say that if the course which I pointed out be followed in the future working of the mine it will be permanently profitable; and whether we look at the working of the mine in particular, or the estate in the whole, the lode which I have pointed out is of the most favourable character, consisting of killas on one side and of granite on the other, or at the quantity of ore already raised, and at the amount at present discovered, at the probability of its continuance and improvement in depth, and at the hill opposite the one in which we are at present working, where there is every chance of good discoveries being made, or at the quality of a great portion of the land on the estate, at the large amount of the most useful woods upon it, at the excellence of its harbour, and of the proximity of the town of Ayr, which is continually rising in value. I am, therefore, at the present moment satisfied that if the lode and estate were managed with ability, prudence, and economy, the mine and estate will realise a handsome return for the capital invested.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Guanajuato, Jan. 14: Mine of Jesus Maria y Jose: The drainage of the pozo of Dolores has just been completed. A cross-cut from the level of Santa Margarita to that of Santa Victoria is in progress, and will be finished in a few days, when all the principal works of extraction by day mine will have been taken up to the level of the shaft and a new "derrapacho" ("platform"). A new work of speculation has been commenced, being a continuation of the level of San Hilario in the direction of the contratiempos of San Pantaleon, with which it will communicate and give ventilation, much needed in these works. It is important to discover, if possible, the junction of the two veins at a higher level than that of San Pantaleon. In all the veins cross at the points which a continuation of the level of San Hilario would reach, the veins of Jesus Maria y Jose have been encountered by some of the old and upper works, but if there is a change in the direction, as seems not improbable, we may find it by continuing the level of San Hilario, or that of San Apolonio above it, and wherever the veins cross we may expect a deposit of good ore. In the frente of San Gabriel, to the south, a change in the direction of the lower wall has occurred, and a cross-cut is being driven in consequence. In the frente of San Miguel the carries referred to in my last still exist, but in a much less degree, and the ore is diminishing. The workings of the 5th inst. are still in progress, and the old works are good, and yield well, but indicate some falling off as compared to their state a month or two since. The amount of the last three buscon sales has been \$5480, and on the 6th inst. 354 sagas of ores, extracted by day miners, were sold for \$1214. Altogether the three weekly sales have produced \$3954 to the credit of the mine. In the two works to the 8th inst. 900 sagas have been extracted by day miners. The result of the last three buscon sales is that the 8th inst. has been sold for \$1997, of which \$2219 are payable to the owners, and during the same time a profit of \$267 has been sunk to a further depth of 25 varas, and some works of speculation have been carried on. —La Trinidad: Very little is going on, and the weekly expenses are trifling.

WILDBERG MINING COMPANY.—Z. Walls: The driveway west from the north cross-cut, in the 10 ladder level, is communicated with the driveway east from No. 3 sink, and we have now two pairs of men stopping the back of the driveway, but I am sorry to say that the lode at present in the stope is not quite so rich for silver-lead ore as it was in the driveway. The stope No. 1 will produce 3½ tons silver-lead ore per ladder, and the stope No. 2 will produce 3 tons of silver-lead ore per ladder. The stopes on the Erbsbergsteiger continues to yield good quantities of silver-lead ore, and the end driving on the bottom level, which was poor for the last 4 or 5 ladders, is again in a good lode, worth at present 2½ tons of silver-lead ore per ladder. In the cross-cut driving south in the 20 we have cut a large stream of water, which we expect is coming from the Erbsbergsteiger lode, and shall, therefore, on Monday next resume the sinking of the sink in the bottom of the 10, which was suspended about two months ago, in consequence of the water coming so quick, and it will be of importance to push down this sink to the level of the dip, which is about 100 ft. below the bottom level, so that we can distribute pitches on an average throughout the mine are not looking quite so good as they did in the earlier part of the month.

LUTSIANIAN MINING COMPANY.—Thomas Chegwinn, Feb. 15: Falha Mine, Basto's Lode: The ground at Taylor's engine-shaft, sinking below the 38 ft. level is much the same as for some time past, but the ore part of the lodes are rather improved in quality. The ore of Taylor's engine-shaft, is $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. wide, composed of 1 ton per fm. wide, worth 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 38, driving east of the same shaft, is 6 ft. wide, composed of quartz, with a branch of ore worth 1 ton per fm.: we think this end is just at the junction of Basto's and caunter lodes. The lode in the 28, driving west of Taylor's engine-shaft, is cut off by the slide lode (or a branch of it), which we shall prove in a few days. The lode in Ferreira's winze, sinking below the 28, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is $\frac{1}{4}$ ft wide, composed of quartz and stones of ore. The lode in River shaft, sinking below the 28, is $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. wide, of quartz. The lode in the 28, driving east of the same shaft, is 1 ft. wide, composed of quartz and stones of low quality ore. The lode in the 18, driving east of the same shaft, is $\frac{1}{4}$ ft. wide, composed of quartz and a small floukon on it. The lode in the 8, driving east of River shaft, is $\frac{1}{4}$ ft wide, worth $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm. The lode in the adit level, driving east of Pinto's shaft, is 1 foot wide, composed of soft quartz and spots of lead. The lode in the adit level, driving west of the slide lode, is 1 foot wide, composed of white granite and veins of spar. The lode in the slopes No. 1 in back of the 18, west of Butler's winze is 1 foot wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the slopes No. 2 in back of the 18, west of Butler's winze, is 1 foot wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the slopes No. 3 in back of the 38, west of Ferreira's winze, is $\frac{3}{4}$ ft. wide, worth $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm. The lode in the slopes No. 4 in back of the 38, east of Ferreira's winze, is 3 feet wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the slopes No. 5 in back of the 8, east of Castano's winze, is 4 ft. wide, having in it a branch of ore worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the slopes No. 6 in back of the 28, east of River shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 1 ton per fm. of a low quality.—Mill Lode: The lode in the 38, driving south-west on the caunter lode, is 2 ft. wide, composed of a light floukon. The lode in the 38, driving east of the cross-cut, is 2 ft. wide, composed of a light floukon. The lode in the 28, driving east of the 18, driving west of the cross-cut, is 1 ft. wide, worth $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm. The lode in the 18, driving east of the cross-cut, is 8 in. wide, worth $\frac{1}{2}$ ton per fm. The lode in the slopes in back of the 18, west of the cross-cut, is 9 inches wide, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the slopes in back of the 18, east of the cross-cut, is 8 inches wide, worth $\frac{1}{4}$ ton per fm.—Oak Shaft: The ground in this shaft, sinking below the 20, is without alteration to notice. The ground in the 20, driving south of Oak shaft, is just the same for some time past.—Carroll In: In the new adit we have driven on the course of the floukon lode, 2 ft. wide, 2 ft. deep. It is composed of quartz, with small stones of munda and spots of lead, its white being about 18 inches. We have also a small branch going south, just in the direction of our former lode, on which we have begun to open to see what it is. The lode in the adit level, driving west on Alhao's lode, has not been taken down since our last.—T. CHEGWINN.

LIABILITY OF DIRECTORS.—In the *Mining Journal* of July 3, we recorded the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeal in the case of Seymour Bagshaw, and another somewhat similar case has just been decided against the same gentleman (Mr. Bagshaw) in the Court of Exchequer, the verdict being found for the plaintiff for 105*l.*, although liberty was reserved to him to move to set aside the verdict. The action for false representation was in this case (Bedford v. Bagshaw) brought by Mr. Bedford, a coffin furniture manufacturer, who had purchased 200 shares in the Lake Bathurst Australasian Mining Company, on the faith of the shares being quoted in the Official List of the Stock Exchange and for which he paid, with brokerage, 105*l.* The particulars of the means resorted to get the shares quoted on the Stock Exchange List are probably known to most of our 7000*l.* worth of shareholders out of 100,000*l.* had been taken up and paid on; but in order to procure the quotation of the shares in the Official List, it was necessary, to satisfy the Committee of the Stock Exchange, that two-thirds of the shares, after deducting the reserved shares, had been paid upon, and that the money for such two-thirds had been received by the company. Accordingly, in April, 1852, the committee of management, of whom the defendant was one, made out fictitious allotments of shares among themselves, and then raised the money for the purpose of buying up such shares, among other sums of 100*l.* each, of 10,000*l.*, which the defendant assisted in raising from the Royal British Bank. The sum so raised was afterwards paid into the bankers of the company as by allottees of such shares, and by that means a balance of over 40,000*l.* appeared in their bankers' books to the credit of the company. Certificates from the bankers to that effect were then obtained and sent in to the Committee of the Stock Exchange, and upon that the Committee appointed a settling day, and quoted the shares in the Official List, and the money for the shares so paid into the bankers was drawn out by checks handed by the company to the different persons by whom the money was so advanced, thus reducing the balance of the company in their bankers' hands to a sum of about 7000*l.*, the amount at which it stood before this transaction. In the course of the evidence the secretary of the company stated that on the 12th of August, 1852, the company had two bankers, and that 15,948*l.* stood to the credit of the company at Messrs. Baring and Co., and 24,688*l.* with Messrs. Manners, Morgan, and Co., but was admitted that all the money was withdrawn from the 15,948*l.* or 7000*l.* drawn out a few days afterwards. There can be little doubt that in the present instance the shares were bought for the purpose of jobbing and realising a profit on the variation of the prices of shares in the market, rather than with any supposition that the value of the property justified the payment of the price given for the shares; but it gives additional and undeniable evidence that directors cannot publish false statements with impunity, and affords another illustration of the necessity of protection in private property, not only at law and in equity, protected against the frauds of those whom they have entrusted with the management of their affairs.

LABEL ON A MIXING ENGINEER.—On Thursday, a case of considerable interest was tried at Guildhall before Lord Chief Justice Campbell, the plaintiff being Mr. Stephen Neal, of Lawrence Pountney-lane, a gentleman who had been concerned with several mines, and about the same time made some searches for coal near London. The subject at that time having been mooted in the columns of the *Mining Journal* by several practical geologists. The defendant in this case was Mr. Edward Wilmot St. John, the publisher of the *Sunday Times*. It appears that some time since, unfortunately for himself, Mr. Neal became acquainted with Col. Waugh, and made a report on the Branksea estate, which it is alleged enabled the now notorious fugitive to obtain large advances of money from several people, and among them a Mr. Isaacs. This gentleman was to obtain an affidavit from Col. Waugh, and Mr. Neal, for an amount of £100,000 to produce a coal mine, which was to be made in the neighbourhood of the Branksea estate, refusing to pay him. A trial took place, which resulted in Mr. Neal's favour. The *Sunday Times* commented upon this, and in a series of articles held up Mr. Neal for reprobation as a company projector, a man of no means, merely living upon his wife's money. His career was traced from his insolvency in 1852, in Manchester, until Oct. 1858, when he had given a bill of sale on his furniture to a loan society. It was sought to prove that the Kylon Potosi and Cwm Ellen Mines existed but in name, and that Mr. Neal was the Alpha and Omega of these, an association which had not been completed. The gist of the evidence, however, was assigned as the fact that the defendant was the principal matter of the libel complained of. Mr. Neal was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Mr. Hawkins, Q.C., and although he candidly acknowledged that many of the mines with which he had been connected had not proved so successful as might have been anticipated, yet that he had himself been the greatest sufferer; and in the case of the Dalrune Company, of which so much had been made, every farthing of money without deduction, had been returned to the allottees. In summing up, Lord Campbell observed the justification had not been proved. Mr. Neal, although he had been acquitted of the libel, appeared to have been an enterprising and energetic man, and no one was brought forward to prove that he had done any wrong. They must give such damages as would satisfy the justice of the case, and afford due reparation to Mr. Neal, without being vindictive to defendant. The jury returned a verdict for 200

IN RE THE BOG MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In the Court of Chancery, on Tuesday, a petition was presented by Thomas Mitchell, of Exceat, near Seaford, Sussex, against John Dorst, Joseph Watkins, William Newman, John Archibald Reed, and James Collins, all of London; and the facts set forth that the company was projected by its manager, J. W. S. Chenhall, in the form of 20,000 shares of 20s. each, to work certain mines situate at Wentnor, Shropshire. The memorandum of association states that the following shares were subscribed for.—By John Dorst 50 shares; Jules François Blanc, 150 shares; Henry Mitchell, 60 shares; William Newman, 50 shares; Joseph Thomas Watkins, 50 shares; the said John Winthrop Chenhall, 18,520 shares; and James Collins, 200 shares. The petitioner became the holder of 10,000 shares, which he had sold to the directors, who had carried out without profit; the whole of the paid-up capital had been spent, and there was debts owing to the amount of 500*l*. Shares have been paid up in unequal proportions, and the assets of the company dealt with in a manner wholly unauthorised, for the personal profit and advantage of the manager. Among other acts of improper conduct on the part of the manager are the following:—The said J. W. S. Chenhall signed for 15,620 shares but never paid so much as 1*s.* in respect thereof. In June, 1867, he prevailed on the directors to direct him to sell the shares of the company belonging to him, and to give him one mine, and that the first call on all the shares subscribed by him above the 3000 not having been paid up were declared forfeited. The said Chenhall had since sold and disposed of many of the said 3000 shares, and caused the name of the purchasers to be entered in the share register as transferees, and applied the proceeds thereof to his own use. These such resolutions and proceedings on the part of the directors of the company were wholly unauthorised by the articles of association. The present directors of the company are John Dorst, Jules François Blanc, Joseph Thomas Watkins, William Newman, John Archibald Reed, and they are the holders of some of the free shares allotted to Chenhall. That these shares have been given to them by Chenhall to qualify them as directors, and by means of their votes he virtually kept in his own hands the management and control of the company; that most of the shareholders are persons in humble station, who have been induced by the representations of Chenhall as to the prosperity of the company to accept such shares, in the belief that the shares would be a *bona fide* investment, and that after paying an unusual price for them, they might expect the company has been lost or become unavailable; and the petitioner, therefore, humbly prays that the Bog Mining Company may be wound-up.—Mr. Roxburgh, in support of the petition, recited the foregoing allegations. Persons in humble station thought that by taking shares in this Bog Company they would quickly realise a fortune. Out of 10,000 shareholders 76 were servants in the neighbourhood of Eaton-square, cooks, butlers, &c., so forth.—Mr. Lawrence, for shareholders, said that by consenting to the petition the court would be asked to interfere with an individual's private property, and that the proceedings at common law which had been instituted by the company against shareholders for calls due.—His Honour made the order asked for, and remarked that the Court had the power of enforcing calls by a very summary and inexpensive process.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN SMELTING COMPANY.—The list of contributors will be settled by Mr. Commissioner Fane on March 15.

IMPORTANT CONTRACT.—Mr. Laidlaw, of the firm of R. Laidlaw and Son, of Glasgow, has just returned from St. Petersburg, having executed the plans and obtained the contract for supplying and erecting the entire apparatus and pipes required for the new water supply of that city. The work is of great magnitude, and constructed upon the most improved principles. There will be in all 1,200 pipes, each 100 feet in diameter, and two each 60 feet, with ample accommodation to doubt this number when required. The main pipes will extend to upwards of 200 miles in length, the largest of which will be 100 feet in diameter. This is the largest contract ever made by one firm in the pipe business. —*Worcester Herald.*

The following are extracts from the despatches received by the directors:—
Extract of report from Capt. J. Trewren, the agent sent out by the directors, dated Great Barrier Mine, Oct. 27, 1858.

At the Harrier Mine, of 24, 1888:

After the first three weeks, I have very great pleasure in saying that in my opinion the statement made by the vendor on paper marked A. is not misstated or misrepresented. The lode, or metalliferous course of ore below ground, varies in width from 30 to 40 ft., yielding from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons of ore to the cubic fathom; it is yellow sulphureous copper, free from muddle, of an average produce of 15 per cent. for copper. The ore is mixed with porphyry, or elvan, hornblende, and spar, which must all be blasted, consequently it is costly and expensive for dressing. The rock or matrix through which the lode runs, in nearly a north and south direction, is porphyry or elvan on the west, and clay-slate or killas on the east, which is very congenial for minerals, and in which the lode dips, or underlays, a little to the east. In referring you to the lode taken away on ground opened, I beg you would look at the plan of the mine lying in the office at London, which will elucidate my remarks to you. From the wizee sunk from surface to 40 ft. the ground has been taken away for about 36 fms. long in the back, and 15 fms. in the bottom, varying from 30 to 40 ft. wide, and about 200 ft. high, which is rather a dizzy looking sight from the slopes, on which the sun shines through four or five holes of the scenes below. These slopes stand on both ends of the workings, in whole ground of about 100 fms. square, about 60 fms. long, and will produce at present from 1 to 2 tons of ore to the cubic fathom, and will, I think, on average, 1 ton. I add to the slopes, taking the width of the lode for 8 feet high, will, I produce 3 tons per fm., which will be worth, if the ore fetch its usual price of 15s. per ton, about 1200 per fm., which would be a good lode in England.

Nov. 6.—I expected the ship would have sailed before this with my report of Oct. 27. I now take the latest opportunity of informing you that my further inspection and experience in the mine only serves to confirm what I first stated in my report.

Extracts from letter received from Mr. T. Heale, dated Auckland, Nov. 15:—
Capt. Trewren states that the lode stands in whole ground at both ends of the workings, about 60 fms. long, and he assumes the average width of the unworked portion is 5 fathoms, the part opened being from 40 to 42 ft., and the produce at 1½ ton per cubic

tons for the lower 15 ft. Now, this estimate would give $60 \times 6 \times 1 \times 1\frac{1}{2} = 540$ tons of ore below that level; and as the ore ground extends upwards to full 200 feet above the adit, the back may be estimated at at least one-third more; thus it would appear that upwards of 10,000 tons may be expected to be obtained from the present discoveries above the adit. Now, as this ore can be returned at a very considerable profit on the present system, and as a very large saving (probably 25 per cent) can be made by superseding a great portion of hand labour by the use of stamps, it is obvious that there is quite enough at present in sight to justify the erection of a larger engine, and there-

and to make a very large return. With regard to the estate, and its management and prospects, there can, with the colonial experience we now possess, be very little doubt that cattle and sheep farming has been found to be the most profitable pursuit; and while a large return is obtained from the commencement, the ultimate benefit derived from the improvement the land undergoes is still greater. There is no part of the district of Auckland more suitable to these pursuits than the Great Barrier estate; and, by establishing stations there, not only would a profit of 20 or 30 per cent. be obtained from the capital so invested, and the value of the land so employed be increased fourfold in a few years, but by these means the mine would obtain supplies, the land would become improved, and the country be rendered more fertile and more valuable. The whalers and other traders would be induced to call, and shortly a real demand for township allotments spring up, and this is without looking to any accidental source of property; as, for instance, a great extension of the mine works, which would at once create an active demand for the land, or the establishment of the Panama route. I, therefore, strongly recommend the early establishment of a dairy farm at Mohanga (Nagle Cove), a sheep station at Kai Koura, and a cattle-run at Oneowowoura, on the south-western block of land. The machinery required for the mine at an early period will not cost more than 1500*l.* or 2000*l.*; and, if further machinery should be required, it can only be in consequence of further discoveries. A capital of 2000*l.* in stores, keels, and other necessaries, will carry on the work for a new year, and will be amply repaid the proceeds, and 3000*l.* would be sufficient for the establishment of the station I have spoken of. So that I may say, confidently, that 10,000*l.* will be ample working capital for some years to come, unless the directors should think proper to extend the possessions of the company; and I am quite satisfied that from the present mine alone, and from the land, a very handsome return can be made, and that the value of the property will continually increase. But situated as the mine is, in the midst of the company's property, in so accessible a position, with so large a lode, and producing such rich results, should the proposed explorations lead to such discoveries as may reasonably be expected, or should even a moderate improvement be found in depth in the quality of the ore, that profit not only of the mine but also from the land would greatly be extended, and all that could be said would be taken home to the company of 8 or 10 per cent. Of this, 120 tons belong to Messrs. Ninnis and Rowe; and 54 tons have been realised since they gave up possession. As the quality of the ore is very uniform, the parcels have not been kept separate, and the proceeds will be divided in the proportion stated after receipt of the account sales.

Extract of report from Capt. W. Rowe, of the Great Barrier Mine, dated Oct. 30 :—
Of the mine I am gratified in being able to speak favourably. The stopes upon which we are at present working are as good as any ground we have hitherto taken away

These slopes are 13 fathoms in length, by 7 fathoms in breadth, so that in them alone there is a large quantity of ore discovered; these slopes are in a most favourable position for working, being open the whole distance to the adit level. We have found in opening them that as we descend the ore becomes of a more solid nature, and from present indications there is a strong probability of its future concentration in depth. We intend

Shortly to commence drilling on the south side of our present workings, where we have lately driven a level through several fathoms of grey ground; this end is about 13 ft. above the adit level, and we have both above and below this level a large piece of good ore discovered, and in the hill in which we are at present working there is a large quantity of ground above the adit level still unexplored, and which, from appearances and indications, there is no doubt is ore throughout. For the further prosecution and development of the mine, I would recommend that the end we have been driving south for some time should be continued to the level of the adit, and that the level should be driven to the end and the ore driven on the course of the ledge about 8 fms. above it, be then made a yard

WHAT IS SAID AND DONE AT "THE CORNER."

Reason and judgment are often abandoned by a reckless desire to purchase when any valuable discovery is represented to have been made, without a fair and calculating estimate as to the extent, nature, or value of that improvement. Hence frequently arises that chagrin and disappointment which are felt by those who are led away by the feverish, ephemeral period of excitement, which can readily be avoided if only reasonable caution were observed. We invariably find that a great rise is immediately succeeded by a greater fall; for the eagerness of a few creates the desire of many to possess the favourite stock, until they ascertain by calm enquiry upon what principle the purchases have been made? But philosophy, logic, and reason, are characteristics little regarded in speculation. The desire to rapidly increase our funds appears to be inherent in most men, although it is always attended with more or less risk, but if due caution be exercised it becomes very hazardous. By way of illustrating our subject, we will enter upon an hypothesis. If I desired to invest \$500., we might probably seek for the surest and safest mode of obtaining a large return; and as Consols are deemed the most reliable would be investing safely; if (taking other changes may take place in the financial, commercial, or political hemispheres, whether Consols rose to 100 or fell to 80, still we should receive 15% per annum, with security and certainty combined.

But being ourselves of a more speculative than ordinary complexion, we have been inclined to look around us, and ascertain if there are banks, railways, canals, works, shipping, &c., or foreign bonds, gave the largest amount of interest for our 475*l*. than Consols; and we should soon learn that most of these shares would give considerable more, if purchased upon fair and equitable terms. But banks fail; railways are uncertain, from fluctuations in traffic, losses, and expenses; gas works may explode; ships may be lost; and greater hazard lies in some Philadelphian or Mexican; consequently, there would be a 25*l*, 30*l*, or 40*l*. per annum. But with such a large sum at stake, it might be said, we should prefer investing in some of the many British divided mines, in which we are safe for six to ten years to produce from 15 to 25 per cent., without taking into consideration the risk which frequently takes place in consequence of discoveries or improvements. Therefore, without selecting, by naming or entering into special calculation, I will assert that for the 475*l*. we should secure from 80*l*. to 90*l*. per annum, instead of the 15*l*. from Consols. Still there is the risk, for mines are like other speculative properties, liable to accidents, fire, floods, or other calamities, which may stop production, or last for eternity. But the probability is, that the original outlay obtained after a few years, returned in the shape of dividends, and the original outlay obtained after a few years.

It is gratifying to announce that a considerable amount of business has been transacted during the week in *bona fide* shares and good dividend mines. We may fairly assume that this property is commanding the attention of moneyed and prudent men; and it is also to be hoped that such confidence may not be tampered with, and bring renewed contempt upon this great and improvable commercial interest.

and upon this great and improving commercial interest

We cannot withhold our apprehension that the astounding rise which has taken place in East Waud Russell during the past few months will have a very prejudicial effect, although we are fully aware that a most valuable discovery has been made, especially in the 66 fm. level; but it should be considered that this piece of ground, or "steat," is the property of the tributaries for nearly two months to come, they leaving only one-third of the produce to the adventurers, and cannot, upon a fair or reasonable calculation, command a rise of \$9,000. In the brief space of one week; for every man that cannot command a rise of mining must be aware that the true value of the discovery cannot be confined in a week's work by two men; and unless that amount has been paid by the public, it will be a loss at the Corner. We, however, congratulate the adventurers on the discovery, believing them deserving of all its importance, their patience and perseverance; and, at the same time, congratulate the fortunate "pare," to whom the merit of the discovery duly belongs.

Nor can we avoid feeling a little longer, and contemplating the beautiful scenery which diversifies the surface of the locality of Tavistock, and adverting to what we have believed and faithfully maintained for a number of years—that that town will become the Glenann of Devon. He who created and beautified the surface has highly mineralised the interior of the country. For we have only to look at the returns of copper ore from Friesland, in the north of France, from the mines of the Pyrenees, from the Cornwalle, France, Maspie, Virtuous Lady, and many other mines which have been worked to any particular depth, and who is the man that will venture to assert that Stridger, Crebor, Wheal Russell, Tavy Consols, Lady Bertha, &c., shall not become objects of great interest and profit when sunk to the common depth where copper is usually found? Take the case of the Tavistock for miles round, and the whole is being traversed with rich mineral lodes.

In the 40, west of the great cross-course, at New Treleigh, a branch or lode has been cut, producing rich yellow ore; a point towards which they have been progressing for the past two years. At Penhalis Mine, in the parish of St. Agnes, we learn that in sinking the engine-shaft about 17 fms. below the adit they have a course of tin worth fully 100l. per fm. The mine is privately held, and recently commenced. Private letters state that Sortridge Consols is looking much better, especially in the 50 and bottom levels west.

SATURDAY.—The principal transactions of the day were in East Russia; the reported improvement produced a demand, and shares rose from 93½ to 11¼. East Busssets were also in request, and a few sales took place at 202½ to 205; Tchidy changed hands at 25s.; and a few Fedn-an-drea at 16s. to 18s.; Lady Bertha at 17s. to 18s.

15s.; Worthing were one at 7s. 3d. to 7s. 9d.; Port Phillip sought for at 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.

MONDAY.—The official report received this morning from East India

consols occasioned a very spirited enquiry for these shares, which changed hands at 11½, and were closed at 12½; Rosebank United found buyers at 65; Farnar Consols at 24 and East Basset 20½; West Cayley 23½; North Basset 23½; North Borear, 25; Wharf Marzaret, 90. A report stated that Stray Park considerably improved, and shares, in the locality, found buyers at 10; Trumpet Consols, 12½; and also improved, and induced buyers at 18s.; Mark Valley, 24 to 25½; Fowling Consols, 12½; and also improved, and induced buyers at 18s.; and the shares of the above are largely offered at 6s. 6d.; Lady Bertha were done at 16s.; and Worthing at 7s. 3d.

[illegible]

WEDNESDAY.—The monomania still prevailed for East Wheel Consolidated shares on the commencement of business. Almost fabulous reports were circulated to the amount that the mine was to be sold for \$100,000. The shares were freely sought for at 20¢ per share, thus giving a rise of 50¢ upon the 15¢ bid, in the mine since this day week; but, from some unexplained cause, a drop took place late in the forenoon, and some that were free buyers in the morning became sellers at 15¢, at which price a few changed hands. It is stated that the facility now given to correspondence furnishes reports of the progress of operations at the mine far quicker than men on the work; so that it would be preposterous to place faith in all the representations made. The reports must change "core" oftener than the men. *Hingston Down* find buyers at 4 Marks. *St. Mary's*, 67; *St. Mary's*, 67; *St. Mary's*, 67; *Tamar Consolidated*, 28; *East Basset* freely at 215; *West Seton* changes hands at 150; *St. Mary's*, 67; *St. Mary's*, 67; *St. Mary's*, 67; and we learn that a large number of Buller and Wood's were sold at 150.

[illegible]

FRIDAY.—The demand for East Wheal Russell continues, and buyers are found at 20. South Caradon have been in demand, and done at 450; South Tolgus 75; Providence, 65 to 70; Trelyon, 10 to 11; Lady Bertha, 16s. to 17s.; Holmbush, 1½ to 1¼; West Caradon, 68 to 70; Pendone Consols, 6¼ to 6½. A demand has arisen for West Far, in consequence of an improvement, and shares have changed hands at 1¼ to 1½.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLS.—J. Trewin, Feb. 19: The lode in the 20, west of the eastern engine-shaft, is much the same for lead, and has the same encouraging appearance as last reported. The lode in the east end has met with no particular change during the past week. The lode in the back of the 20, west of the eastern engine-shaft, is worth 7 cwt. of lead per fm. We have cut through the lode in the 20, at the western engine-shaft, it is yielding good stones of lead ore. The men are put to drive on its course both east and west. The lode in the bottom of the 10 is worth 7 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 10, west of the eastern engine-shaft, is worth 7 cwt. of lead per fm. We are dividing and casing the eastern shaft from the 10 to the 20, so as to draw the stuff with the large wheel, instead of doing it by manual labour.

ANGARBARK CONSOLS.—J. Barratt, Feb. 22: The shaftmen at Cox's engine in cutting pit at the 24 discovered the north wall of a large lode bearing east and west, and dipping north, composed of quartz and muddle, with occasional spots of lead ore; they have cut into it several feet, but have not obtained the south wall; they have commenced a cross-cut south, and I expect will soon intersect the south part, then I shall be able more fully to speak of its appearance and value. In the western end at the 12 the old cutter lode is promising; in the north side of the same end we have picked Eaton's lode, immediately west of the junction. Considerable water is flowing from the lode, and some excellent stones of yellow copper ore have been taken from it to-day, but not enough has been opened to report fully on its value, but in my next I shall be in a position to do so. In the same level, Combe's lode in the end east of Cox's engine-shaft is 3 ft. wide, containing a small horse of kilaas, flookan, muddle, and quartz; this lode has a very kindly appearance.

ASHBURNTON UNITED.—W. Hosking, Feb. 24: The lode in the bottom end, east of engine-shaft, is about 1½ ft. wide, and produces some good work for tin; the same remark will apply to the lode in the western end. The lode in the back of this level, both east and west, are turning out a fair quantity of ore. In clearing a cross-cut still further north at the bottom of the engine-shaft we have met with the north lode worked on in the levels above, which is about 15 in. wide, and produces some good tin. I have set the backs to stop on tribute, where the men are breaking good work. The clearing of the 45 east is going on well, and I expect in a few fathoms more to reach the end; I have set a pitch at the back of this level to four men, at 9s. in 11. In the 35 I have set a cross-cut to be cleared and secured to see the north lode reported on in the levels below, the first of which I anticipate will be soon met with. The clearing of the 25, east of Parry's shaft, is going on satisfactorily. I have set a cross-cut to be driven north in this level, which is 55 fathoms from surface, to intersect the Bram middle lode, which is the present main lode at the bottom of the engine-shaft; this lode has not been seen anywhere in the mine excepting in the 35, 45, and 55 for a few fathoms in length at the engine-shaft, at each of which points it has been found to be valuable. In every other part of the mine it is, of course, in whole ground; if it be found valuable, therefore, in this cross-cut, which I have every reason to believe it will be, it would be a most important addition to the value of the mine. The pitch in the back of the adit level, west of Parry's shaft, on Bear's south lode, is turning out work of fair quality. The pitches in the back of adit, on Union lode, east of Tague's shaft, continue to turn out a fair quantity of ore. We shall send away another batch of tin on Saturday next, computed nearly 7 tons, which will realise about 5000.

BARF.—J. Frank, Feb. 23: The prospects here are daily improving, and I hope are long to report a course of ore in the cross-cut from Laidlaw's level. In Lowden's workings the men are forcing on the work with all speed; there is a stream of water as big as my arm gushing out of the end. The winze is now cleared, and there is a good lode in the bottom. This mine is beginning to show itself, and the shareholders will soon have a mine of considerable value.

BALLYVIRGIN.—D. Macdonald, R. Fellow, Feb. 17: No. 2 stop is worth 15 cwt. of lead and 6 tons of muddle per square fathom. The underhand stop is worth 15 cwt. of rich copper and 3 tons of muddle, with stones of lead, per square fathom. The bargain set in the south stop to take down a portion of the lode left standing on the east foot-wall is completed, and we have this day set a fresh bargain to rise and stop to four men, at 7s. per cubic fathom; the lode is worth 10 cwt. of lead and 7 tons of coppery muddle per square fathom. The Bog shaft is completed down to the 10 ft. level; we now propose to drive on the course of the gossan lode, and clear out No. 2 winze. The lode in the east side of the shaft is 4 ft. wide, and composed of sulphur, gossan, copper ore, and malleable copper; we cannot put any value upon it till we see more of it. We are employed in dressing the 10 tons of halvers crushed last week, to ascertain how much lead they will yield. We have put 23 cwt. of lead and 12 tons of muddle to pile, and prepared for the crusher 1 ton of first crop lead.

BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Mitchell, Feb. 24: The lode in the middle adit level assumes a more promising appearance than it has for some time past; it is producing good stones of ore, and the horse of kilaas appears to be wearing out fast; when we may reasonably expect a change for the better.

BEDFORD UNITED.—J. Phillips, Feb. 22: The lode in the 130 east is 3 feet wide, and is worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 115 east is worth 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the 115 west, and Huggins's 4½ tons per fm. We are driving by the side of the lode in the 115 west. Millman's stop, in back of the same, will yield from 4 to 5 tons per fathom. There is no alteration at the new engine-shaft. The lode in the 103 west is still worth 3½ tons per fathom. Warr's stop, in the bottom of this level, are worth 3 tons per fm.

BENEATHWOOD.—J. Lean, Feb. 22: The engine-shaft is sunk 7 fms. below the 11 ground favourable for sinking. North End: From the eastern side of the lode we have cross-cut 15 ft., no western wall yet, but after driving about 8 ft. we intersected a course of light porphyry, 3 ft. wide, containing branches of muddle and lead, and will yield of later ½ ton to the fm.—South End: We have had 2 or 3 ft. of disordered ground, but now in the back (which is in accordance with the usual dip of the shoals of ore) the lode is assuming its general character, and opening with a mixture of lead and muddle 14 in. wide, and it is likely, from the indications presented, there is more lode still to the west. I have ordered the men to incline their end in this direction.

—Feb. 22: The lode in both the ends have improved since yesterday.

BOILING WELL.—J. Delbridge, Feb. 19: In the present week the sumpmen are engaged casing and dividing the shaft from the 40 to the 72; we hope in the coming week to complete the whole of it. In the 60 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, unproductive. In the 50 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, spotted with lead ore. In the 40 winze, towards the 50, the lode is 4 ft. wide, stones of copper ore, muddle, lead, and blende. In the 50 rise, west of Austin's, tribute ground. At Austin's shaft the ground is spare for sinking. In the 40, east of Austin's, the lode is small and poor. In the 20, east of King's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, good work for lead. In the 20, west of Austin's, the lode is 3 ft. wide, tribute ground. At Robert's shaft the lode is 1 ft. wide, prish, peach, and other things much the same as usual.

BULLER AND BASSET UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Feb. 21: The shaftmen have commenced to sink the shaft below the 65 with all speed; no lode taken down as yet; the appearance of the lode now being laid open in the 65 east and west is very encouraging indeed; it is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of floor-spar, mixed with muddle, and spotted with rich ore throughout, and its character at present warrants success in depth. The pitwork is in good order, therefore we shall be able to sink the shaft without any hindrance, and the engine is working well.

BWLCH CONSOLS.—S. Northey, Feb. 18: The lode in the 70 west is a little improved since last reported. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 70, west of winze, is improved, worth 1 ton per fm. The lode in the stopes east of winze is worth 14 cwt. per fm. No alteration in the 60 west since last reported. The lode in the back of the 60 is not looking quite so well, worth for lead 4 cwt. per fm. The lode in the 40 east is 2 ft. wide, with a mixture of lead—Old Mine: The men are getting on well in repairs and sinking the shaft. We have commenced to drive the 50 east. I will give you more particulars in my next report respecting this level, as we have not opened sufficient to say much about it.

CAMBERNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Feb. 22: In the 50 cross-cut no lode cut lately. The winze sinking under the 20 is progressing favourably; lode 1 ft. wide, with occasional stones of ore. The tribute pitch in the back of the 20 is turning out tolerably well.

CAMBERNE YEAN.—J. Curtis, J. E. Jones, N. Clymo, Feb. 22: Since our last report we have discovered a lode in the 35. This level was driven on the engine lode, and for many years turned out well; for some time past nothing was done there, but our attention a month ago was drawn to a branch springing off to the north side about 12 fms. from our eastern shaft, and we put two men to drive on it, and every day found it improving, and have now put on four men, we have driven about 7 ft., and the lode at present is about 1½ ft. wide, and worth 200. per fm. From appearance of the lode below and the upper levels we are justified in saying this is a lode never yet touched, and rising from the 106 to surface. There is nothing new at bottom of the mine to report. The new shaft we have got in course, and are working with all speed.

CARDIGAN CONSOLS.—J. Sanders, Feb. 19: There is no change to notice in any of the cross-cuts since last report. The lode in the 10 ft. level, east of Pen-y-Bwch on the south part, is not so good as when last reported, yielding at present from 12 to 15 cwt. of ore per fm. The 10 west is suspended for the present, and the men put to drive a cross-cut north in the 20 ft. level, about 70 fms. west of the engine-shaft; at this point the level is driven on the south part of the lode, which is unproductive; here also there are several strings or branches going off to the north, which are very likely to make the north part of the lode the most productive, and in order to prove it the above cross-cut has been set to drive by four men, at 9s. per fm. There are also two men put to drive on a north branch of the lode in the 20 ft. level, 45 fms. east of engine-shaft, set to drive at 6s. per fm. The lode in the tribute pitch in the back of the 20 west has not been taken down for the week. I regret to say that I have not succeeded in setting any more tribute pitches for the week.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—R. Harry: The lode in the deep adit level is about 1 ft. wide, at present poor for lead; but agreeably with the ground passed through in the level above, we may expect this level to become productive again shortly. The stopes south-east of No. 5 winze are looking very well; the lode being 2 ft. wide, worth 10 cwt. of good ore per fathom; I have removed the men from the stopes north-west of No. 4 winze to stopes south-east of said winze; the lode here is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, sulphur, blende and lead, producing of the latter 6 cwt. to the fm. In the middle adit end the lode is 15 in. wide, yielding stones of ore occasionally; the stopes in back of this level will produce on an average from 5 to 6 cwt. per fm. The winze sinking in bottom of the shallow adit is down about 5 fms., lode small and unproductive. As we have not seen anything of the hanging wall of the lode since we commenced sinking I have thought it advisable previous to sinking deeper to cut in a few feet in the north side of the winze, to see if we can meet it. In our dressing department we are progressing favourably, there are about 10 tons of lead clean, and should the weather prove favourable we shall have no difficulty in getting 20 tons ready for the market in the course of the next fortnight.

CLARA SILVER-LEAD.—S. Trevelyan, Feb. 23: We have no particular alteration to notice in the appearance of the mine since my last report. The lode in the 20, east from cross-cut, is still in good ground, and rather poor. The lode in the back of No. 1 stop is 2 ft. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. No. 2 stopes are worth 12 cwt. per fm. No. 3 stopes are worth 12 cwt. per fm. Other things are looking as usual.

COLLACOMBE.—S. Mitchell, Feb. 22: During the last week the rise in the 84 west has been put up 2 fathoms, and the lode is still worth 2 tons of rich ore per fathom for the length of the rise (8 fms.). There is no alteration to notice in any other part. We hope to sample about 200 tons of good ore on Friday.

CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLIDATED.—William Rowe: Lately: We are still progressing with the 60 ends, east and west on the course of Pearn's lode, also west on Stephens's lode. I would remark that this lode is still disordered by the influence of the flookan, but, judging from the waterissuing so freely from it, I am expecting an improvement to take place shortly. The 60 ends, on Pearn's lode, are producing occasional stones of copper ore, and the western end here is presenting a more promising character than it has for some fathoms. The lode west of the flookan in the 40 is about 20 inches wide, composed of capel and muddle, impregnated with yellow copper ore, embedded in

congenial strata. The lode in the back of the 20 is producing some good copper ore.—South Wheal Maria: We are still progressing with the winze east of engine-shaft in the 25; the lode is 4 ft. wide, which will not be taken down before the said winze is communicated to the back of the 40; the winze is now down about 5 fms. I expect by the latter part of next week the lode will be intersected in the 50 cross-cut, north of the engine-shaft; I am much pleased with the character of the stratum here, it being better than I have hitherto seen in either of the levels above. The lode in the 40 east, east of engine-shaft, is yielding some good stones of copper ore, and is presenting a more promising prospect for minerals than when we commenced driving it.

CUMBERLAND BLACK LEAD.—J. Dixon, Feb. 24: Since my last report we have dressed about 50 lbs. of fine wad, worth 40s. per lb. Williams's pipe continues very wad and promising. Hastings's pipe is looking well for a large body of wad, and the result, I have no doubt, will be very gratifying. We are progressing favourably with the trial on the lead ore vein. I thought it best to prove this at a great depth of the vein, as we could with a short cut, the ground being favourable. It think it probable that it will turn out to be a most valuable mine.

CWM SEBON.—John Boundy, Feb. 19: There is no material alteration in the lode to notice in either of the 70 ends since last reported on; the lode in the stopes in the back of this level, west of the engine-shaft, is about the same in value as was last reported. No lode has been taken down in the 60 east during the week; the lode in the stopes over the back of this level remains much the same in value as for some time past. The lode in the 30, driving east from cross-cut, on the north lode, is at present 3 ft. wide, yielding branches of lead throughout, and looking promising. The ground in the 30 ft. level cross-cut south is more easy for progress than it has hitherto been, but nothing of importance has been met with during the week; there is still water coming from the end. There is no new feature in our tribute department to notice. Our machinery at present is in good working order, and everything is being pushed on as fast as possible.

DALE.—R. Nines, Feb. 24: We are pushing on the cross-cut through the Pipe vein with all our power. Taking the average of the ground passed through since we cut the Pipe, I should estimate it at worth 3 tons to the fathom, but there are places 2 ft. square at the sides of the level that are solid lead. The lead is both in the back and bottom of the level, but not so rich at the bottom, which seems to be in the lower part of the run of ore ground. I do not consider that we have yet cut the principal part of the Pipe, which I think is before us—a trough saddle. Specimens of the copper and lead have been forwarded to the office.

DENHAM BRIDGE.—J. Hambley, Feb. 21: I think from the appearance of the end driving on the south adit that we shall soon have a further improvement, as there are several branches in the ground by the side of the lode which we had not before.

DEVON AND CORNWALL UNITED.—T. Nelli, Feb. 24: The lode in Bastard's end, driving east towards the new shaft, is gradually improving, producing some good ore, and from the quantity of water coming from the end I think will soon drain the shaft. The stopes throughout the mine are producing from 3 to 8 tons of ore per fm.

DEVON BURRA BURRA.—J. Lord, Feb. 24: We continue to meet with good stones of yellow copper ore in the lode at the brake shaft. We are down 25 feet.

DEVON WHEAL BULLER.—F. Bennett, Jun., Feb. 24: The lode in the 56 west, on south lode, is 2 ft. wide, and will yield about 1½ ton of ore per fm. The 56 east, on middle lode, is yielding good saving work. The 44 west, on old lode, will yield about 1½ ton of copper ore per fm. Other parts of the mine are much as last reported.

DRAKE WALLS.—T. Gregory, Feb. 24: I beg to inform you we have a further improvement in the 80, east of Matthews's, the branches in which are worth 23s. per fm., and letting out much water. We hope in a month or two to open up some good stopes in extending east after the end. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine. In order to bring down the rods, and lift launders, &c., in Matthews's shaft, I expect we shall have to suspend the drawing for a little time to complete these arrangements. We hope to commence the new shaft at our next setting, on March 5.

EAST CRINIS.—J. Dale, J. Treddinick, Feb. 22: The lode in the 112 east, east from Smith's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 3 tons of ore per fm. The 100 east will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm. The lode in the back of the 112, east from footway winze, will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. The east stopes in this level will yield 2 tons of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the 100 ft. level will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom, and plenty of muddle. Smith's shaftmen are still very busily engaged about the flat-rods. Our large engine is keeping the water with working about five strokes per minute.

EAST GUNNIS LAKE AND SOUTH BEDFORD CONSOLS.—J. Phillips, Feb. 22: We have not taken down the lode in the 36 east (in kilaas) during the past week, but intend doing so in the course of a few days, and will give a full report in our next. There is no alteration in any other part of the mine.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—J. Delbridge, J. James, Feb. 18: In the 43 north the ground seems to be changing its appearance, and to all present what we should look for to have copper ore. In the 22 east the lode is 9 in. to 1 ft. wide, yielding some good copper ore. In the 22 north, on the counter, the lode is 6 in. wide, composed of muddle and quartz. In the 22 rise, on the counter, it is yielding some good work for silver ore. In the 12 east the lode is 6 in. wide, stones of ore, saving work. In a pitch west of King's we have a good stone of ore; being in whole ground it would be advisable to drive the 22 west to the little cross-centre, to prove the value of the lode. Sinking below the shale adit, on north lode, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, in a fine gossan. We propose sinking as deep as the water will admit. We are looking forward to the 43, as the ground is easing towards the lode. No other change to notice.

EAST TAMAR CONSOLS.—G. E. Tremayne, Feb. 23: The lode in the engine-shaft is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 12 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 52 south the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of horn-spar, floor-spar and lead, the latter yielding 6 cwt. per fm., and very promising for improvement. In this level north the lode is 3½ feet wide, composed of horn-spar and muddle, with good stones of lead. The lode in the 40, south is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 7 cwt. of lead per fm. No other alteration in any part of the mine since last report.

EAST TREFFUS.—J. Pope, Feb. 23: We have fixed our new lift, rods, &c., and have commenced to sink below the 34, where the lode is 18 in. wide, containing spots of copper ore. In the 22, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, peach, and stones of copper ore, but not in sufficient quantities of the latter to value. No lode taken down in the 22 east since my last communication. In the adit level, east of engine-shaft, the lode is 20 in. wide, containing gossan and spar.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Feb. 18: The lode in the 88 is not sufficiently opened upon to enable me to set a value on it as yet; the lode is of the most kindly appearance, producing good ore, of the same character as that in the 66; there will be no time lost in giving the value of the lode, when sufficiently opened upon, so as to give you a statement of its value. You say that you should like to know the value of the lode in the pit in back of the 66, which value I gave you yesterday, and have now to inform you that the same pitch in back of the 66, and west of the junction, is further improved, and worth 60s. per fm. You also say, ought not the 78 to have been driven on the south? I have this morning suspended the 78 end, on the south lode, and put the men to drive a cross-cut north in this level to cut the north lode, that we have the ore on. No other change in the mine to notice.

—J. Goldsworthy, Feb. 19: The north lode, in the 88 cross-cut, is not sufficiently opened upon to give its true value, but as far as seen the lode is of the most promising character, and producing good yellow, gray, black, and red oxide of copper. I have no doubt, as far as we have cut into it, it will prove to be a very rich lode, and worth 100s. per fm. We are not as yet in the main part of the lode, by all appearance. I have put the men to cross-cut north in the 78. Tom's pitch is further improved, worth from 70s. to 80s. per fm., and by the present appearance of the lode it will still further improve.

—W. E. Commins, Feb. 20: The mine is looking first-rate in the 66, and what the value of the lode will be when it is squared up it is difficult to say; I would rather think 200s. than 100s. per fm.; it is worth your coming down from London to look at the level of work therefrom. I do not think the 88 can fail. The cost-sheet will go by to-morrow's post; it is heavy (30s.), caused by tributers' gangs; but the average will not be exceeded, after making allowance for the recent discovery.

—J. Goldsworthy, Feb. 21: As to Mr. Mitchell's advice of driving a cross-cut north of Homersham's shaft in the 88, I say better wait until the lode is cut through in the end, before cross-cutting at Homersham's shaft. The lode in Tom's pitch is further improved, worth 100s. per fm., and the lode not as yet cut through. No other change.

—J. Goldsworthy, Feb. 22: In my note of yesterday I did not refer to the time which I considered it will take to reach the lode in the cross-cut, north of Hitchins's shaft; at the rate of our present driving, it may be from six to seven weeks, the ground in the level eastward, and the lode in the east end is not as yet cut through—a fine looking lode. The lode in the pitch west of junction, in the 66, is further improved, worth north from 120s. to 130s. per fm., and not as yet reached the north wall. No other change to notice.

—J. Goldsworthy, Feb. 23: The lode in the 88 east end is looking well, as far as cut into. The lode in Tom's pitch is further improved, worth north from 150s. to 160s. per fathom. No other change.

—J. Richards, Feb. 23: I have just come from East Russell, where I have been under-estimating, but I am glad to confirm the reports as to the course of the ore at the 66. They are in the lode 2 feet and 10 north wall; and it is as good as the present end as anywhere behind. It will turn out, so far as seen, from 14 to 15 tons of good ore per fathom. The 88 cross-cut is ore and very kindly.

—J. Goldsworthy, Feb. 24: In the 88 east end the lode is not as yet cut through. As far as cut into it is producing good ore, which is from 4½ to 5 ft. wide; it is wet and spare for cutting, and is not sufficiently opened to enable me to give it a true value; altogether, it is of a most promising character. The stopes east of Benney's rise, in back of the 88, is worth from 8s. to 10s. per fathom. Homersham's shaftmen are making good progress in sinking below the 88. The ground in the cross-cut north of Hitchins's shaft is a little more spare for progress. The men in the 78 cross-cut north are making good progress in driving north towards the north lode. The rise in the 66, east is worth 8s. per fm. for the rise. In the pitch west of junction at the 66 is a good course of ore, worth as far as cut into 160s. per fathom, and not as yet reached the north wall. I shall not be able to give you the true value of this lode before it is cut through, and then I have no doubt it will be worth 200s. or upwards per fm. No change in the other pitches to notice. We shall sample to-morrow between 40 and 50 tons.

GERNICK.—Jas. Barratt, Feb. 22: The operations at this mine are being carried on with all possible dispatch. The lode in the 36 ft. level end is just the same as when last reported on.

GOGINAN.—Feb. 16: The lode in the 10 ft. level, below the 60 or deep adit level, east of the winze, 40 fms. west of Bryn-pica shaft, is 3 ft. wide, yielding 10 cwt. of ore per fm.; the lode in the same level, west of winze, is 4 ft. wide, but poor at present. Nothing has been done at this point since my last report, as I have had the men driving the level eastward, and I have now put four of the men to stop the back of the level from the western end of the winze, in order to stop away some of the best of the ground which the winze was sunk through. The lode in the 10 ft. level, east of the winze, 70 fms. west of Bryn-pica shaft, is 5 ft. wide, yielding at present 9 cwt. of ore per fm.; the lode in the same level, west of winze, is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 12 cwt. of ore per fm. I shall suspend the driving of these points on Saturday next, and let the ground on tribute. The tribute pitch over the 60 ft. level, 85 fms. west of Bryn-pica shaft, is yielding 11 cwt. of ore per fathom. The pitch over this level, 40 fms. west of shaft, is producing 11 cwt. of ore per fathom. The lode in the pitch over the same, 30 fms. east of the 100 ft. level, is 3 ft. wide, producing 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The pitch in the back of the 100 ft. level, on the south part of the lode, 55 fms. east of Taylor's shaft, is yielding at present 8 cwt. of ore per fm. The pitch over this level, 65 fms. east of the same, is producing 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The pitch over the same, 40 fms. east of shaft, is producing 7 cwt. of ore per fm. The pitch over the 90, east of Francis's shaft, is yielding 12 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the 100, driving east of Gilterson's shaft, is 4 ft. wide, but soft and unproductive at present; I have taken the men for the last fortnight, and put them to drive a cross-cut south about 16 fms. behind the present end, or about 5 fms. east of Gilterson's shaft, where some tributers have been working, and where some might be going off to the south, I put the men to prove it, but nothing worth mentioning has been met with as yet. I have also had four men, who have been taken from the western winze, sinking below the 60 ft. level, 110 fms. west of Bryn-pica shaft, cutting down the north part of the lode for a few days in the 60, at a point about 3 fms. west of the Lovell's Plane into the northern part of the old workings, in order to try every

point where there might be a chance of finding anything; the lode at this point is about 14 ft. wide, and we have driven on a part of it for about 6 ft., and have taken some good stones of ore; the lode is not rich, but spotted with ore for about 10 ft. wide on the north part; the lode at this point is going off to the north very fast behind the adit level westward, and it looks at present as if it is likely to be standing all the way to the north end of the level, but I shall be able to see more about this in a few days. I will also set this point on tribute on Saturday next, if I possibly can. I will suspend every cut that will not pay for working, and let all the ground that I possibly can on tribute throughout the mine. I shall also reduce the number of men, such as trimmers and men putting in timber, and all others that can be done away with; but after all I am afraid that we shall not be able to make the returns exceed the costs, when taking into account the heavy charges, such as water rents and other things upon the mine. Everything shall be done to make the thing answer as well as possible. We shall sample about 25 tons of ore on Tuesday next, if I thought proper.

GONAMENA.—R. Paece, W. George, Feb. 23: In taking down the lode in the 80 east, on Sarah's, we find it smaller than when last reported, it is now about 1 ft. wide, containing good stones of ore. The stopes in the back of this level are still worth 3 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 70 ft. level, east end is 1 in. wide, saving work. The stopes below this level have been set on tribute, to two men, at 10s. in 11. The lode in the 35 east is much as last reported. The ground is hard and troublesome for driving, consequently our progress is slow. We have set a pitch from the winze below this level to four men, at 6s. 6d. in 11. The 48 is commenced under the shoot of ore, but from the dip being set, we expect to meet with it in driving a few fathoms; here the ground is also hard. The lode in the 70 is about 1 ft. wide, producing a little ore, but nothing to value. The 90 east is progressing satisfactorily.

GREAT CARADON.—T. C. Harper, Feb. 23: We are progressing with our different operations pretty favourably. The ground at the engine-shaft continues easy for sinking, and set to six men, at 7s. per fm. The masons are also getting on well with the smith's ing—set to six men, at 7s. per fm. I hope to see the walls up in another week. I have seen the engineer, Mr. William Matthews, and have appointed to meet him on the mine early in the ensuing week, to mark out the engine-house.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—G. Hickard, Feb. 23: No lode has been taken down in the 57 west since last report. The ground by the side of the same has improved for driving through. There is no change to notice in the lode in the 107 east. In the 107 west the ground by the side of the lode is somewhat harder.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—John Daw, Feb. 23: The lode at Lytle's shaft is 2½ ft. wide, producing a little copper ore. In the 90, east of Lytle's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing 1 ton per fm. In the 80 west the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton per fm. In the 70 the lode is a little disordered, and split into branches, producing 2 tons per fm. The lode in the 100 west is sinking below this level 1 ft. wide, producing ½ ton per fathom. The stopes and pitches are looking well.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—J. Spargo, Feb. 24: There is no material alteration in this mine since my last. The south branch in the 70 is still continuing very good.

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Mitchell, W. Buglehole, W. Arthur, Feb. 19: We have commenced driving the 200, east and west on Copper-house shaft; the lode in the 200 east is from 7 to 8 feet wide, producing a little yellow ore; the lode in the 100, later end is 7 ft. wide, carrying a branch of yellow ore on the north part, which is the lode being of such immense size, we propose driving on the north part, when we shall most favourable for driving, until we get a fathom or two from the shaft, which we shall then drive down to the 100, it is now 15 in. wide, producing stones of yellow ore. The lode in the 190 east is 3 ft. wide, of a very promising character, worth 5s. per fathom. In the 180 cross-cut we have intersected the south part of the lode, which is 2 feet wide, spotted with yellow ore, but not to value; we have commenced driving west on it. No change to notice in the 170 or 160 west. Our sampling on Tuesday next will be about 200 tons of ore.

GREAT WHEAL BUSY.—J. Nancarrow, Feb. 19: The lode in the 50 west is intersected by a cross-course, apparently about 15 in. wide; its bearing is nearly north and south; it is rather porous, but has not increased the water; it contains some good work for tin; of this we hope to say more by the end of next week. The lode in the 80 is 6½ ft. wide, and is worth 5s. per fathom for copper. It is being very quick, but I think for this end, our progress in clearing is slow, the lode in the 100 east is 2 ft. wide, and worth 20s. per fathom. The 100 west will produce good work for tin; here the ventilation has considerably improved, in consequence of the rise behind this end being holed to the 90. Offord's shaftmen have commenced cutting a pit in the 100. At Fielding's shaft we have a large increase of water, which makes it difficult to sink. In the 110 east the lode seems getting more settled, and we hope an improvement will soon take place. In the 100 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fathom. In the two last-mentioned ends we have had some delay, in consequence of the breaking out of a pump and cutter, but all is now in good course of working. The tribute department is just as usual. At the 50, the mine lift is dropped 2 ft. where there is some stuff to clear, which we shall commence drawing on Tuesday, and immediately afterwards begin to cut down the shaft below that point by 12 mts. Robert's shaft is cleared 16 fms. below the shallow adit. The launders for taking the water to the engine pool are nearly completed.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—W. Nottle, Feb. 25: Everything is progressing satisfactorily, and as we shall next week extend our operations, I hope soon to report some improvements.

GREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED.—Thos. Gill, Feb. 23: Wheal Metal: The engine-shaft sinking below the 120, on Metal lode, is about 2½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of tin ore. The 122, driving west of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is from 1½ to 2 feet wide, yielding stones of tin ore; I expect this level will improve shortly. The 122, driving east of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, yielding a little tin, but poor. The 100, driving west of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is large and wet, and producing stones of tin ore, but poor. The 90, driving west of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is from 1½ to 2 ft. wide, producing stones of tin ore. We have been obliged to suspend the sinking of the winze in bottom of the 90 on Schneider's lode, in consequence of having too much water. The 80, driving west of the engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 1 ft. wide, yielding a little tin, but poor. The 60, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is small and poor for mineral. The 50, driving west of Metal engine-shaft, on Schneider's lode, is very large, and producing occasional stones of tin ore. We have had no change in the 70 cross-cut for the last week; driving north on the north lode.—Old Mine: Sand Bank shaft, sinking below the 82, on Trueman's lode, small and poor for mineral. The 52, driving west of Sand Bank shaft, on Trueman's lode, is 2 ft. wide, worth 10s. per ft. We have had no change in the cross-cut driving south-west of Sand Bank shaft, since we commenced it. The 236, driving east of Borlase's engine-shaft, on the main lode, is very large and wet, producing a little tin, but poor. The

LADY ELIZA.—J. Thomas: We are progressing with the deep adit, but the ground has been a little harder lately. Capt. M. Francis is expected in the neighbourhood shortly, to give instructions and directions for erecting the wheel at Olvach.

LYWENGO UNITED.—J. Hughes, Feb. 21: In the boundary level driving east we have this day cut into lead 4 in. solid, with several good strings beside in the lode; it is calculated at 2 tons of ore per fm. In the other parts of the mine there is no change since my last report.

MOLLAND.—Thos. Bennett, Feb. 23: The lode in the 32 west is split up in branches, producing stones of ore occasionally. To all appearance, however, these branches will fall together in case of driving. In the same level east the lode is very large, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. The men having cut through to the north wall, the end of this point is 4 ft. wide, and according to the look and run of the lode the quantity of water which flows from it, and the direction from which it comes, I am inclined to think that either a lode coming in from the north has formed a junction with the one in which we have driven the level, or else the lode has been thrown north by the slide, the latter, however, is a very rare case. As this is of great importance to ascertain, I would recommend a cross-cut to be driven north about 6 or 7 fms. from the end, and if it is a lode it will be cut in course of driving 3 fms. The vein from the 20 to the 32 having been completed the men are stopping the back of the latter level, where the lode is producing 1½ ton of ore per fm. Lode in the 20 east poor.

NANTEOS AND PENRHUW.—H. Boudy, Feb. 22: In consequence of the 20 east and rise over this level being poor for some time we have suspended both the rising and driving of them for the present, and put the men to stop in the same level west. In the 30 cross-cut, east of Bwichegwyn, we have just passed through another branch, containing some good stones of ore. Other cross-cuts are progressing favourably. In the 30 east, on north lode, the lode is worth 8 to 10 cwt. per fathom. No lode has been taken down in the end west during the past week, but when last taken down it was poor. The rise over this level is worth 10 cwt. of ore per fathom; the tribute without change to nothing at Eystymon deep adit, driving east, the lode is small and poor; the stop over this level for 4 fms. in length will yield 12 cwt. of ore per fathom. We have cleared the stuff and made the necessary preparations to get up 10 fms. above Reeve's level; but the old mine is very full of stuff, and the levels seem together in many places. The surface operations are being pushed on as fast as possible, but the recent wet weather has very much impeded our progress.

NEW TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Feb. 23: In the 40, west of great cross-course, a good branch of yellow copper ore was cut last night. Against this cross-course Wheal Mary, the adjoining mine, made all its riches.

NORTH DOWNS.—J. Grenfell: The 40, east of engine-shaft, is progressing most satisfactorily, and the lode is forming itself more regular. The 80, east of engine-shaft, is producing good stones of ore, but not in sufficient quantities to value. The same remarks apply to the pump-winch sinking below its level on the north part of the lode. The 20 east of Bennett's shaft, on north lode, is still very promising; lode about 18 inches wide, worth full 14 cwt. per fathom. In the winze sinking below the 10, on this lode, the lode has lately been disordered by a floor of spar; this is, however, wearing out, and the lode is again improving. The 20 driving east of cross-cut, on south lode, is producing stones of ore. The end driving west of cross-cut, on this lode, in the same level, is worth 15 cwt. per fathom, and opening good tribute ground. All other bargains and pitches in the mine are just as when last reported on.

NORTH GREAT WORK.—J. Muffett, Feb. 21: Since my last report we have collared up a winch-shaft, and have been underground in the mine to the 8 ft. level under the shallow adit, which is about 26 fms. from the surface; this shaft is full of rubbish to within 2 fms. of the 8 ft. East of this shaft, below the latter level, we found a winch and a lead. The adit under standing, but a great quantity of water in it; the best part of the lode, 8 ft. level, has been seen, is worked away. We have not found the end of either level yet, but hope to do so in a few days. On clearing the deep adit, we got through the 20 mentioned before, and are now so far in the adit that we have to draw the stuff by tackle for fully 20 fathoms.

OLD LAXEY.—J. Horsley, Feb. 19: Our 27 ft. level south looks very well to-day, the lode is coming down to the sole more than 7 ft. level, the lode is mixing itself out very nicely with lead and a little jack, and continues about 2 ft. wide. The vein in the 27 end north does not look so well as it did, I think we are coming to a nip, but I hope it will not be long until we get a change again. We have taken more vein of both sides in the 12 end south; we have a little lead on the lying side, and some lead and jack on the hanging still, but not so much as we have had. The vein is taking a turn on the hanging again, not coming towards the lying as much as it was, but it may come back again shortly. Our headings continue about the same, and we are getting a little lead out of them still.

NORTH MINERA.—T. Lester, Feb. 24: The character of the ground in the cross-cut, west from Thomas's level, continues much the same, being very hard and spare for driving. The cross-cut east is progressing favourably, set at 62, 64, per fm. We hope in a few fathoms to intersect the flat, which is so productive 9 fms. south of ditto, which will give some good tribute ground. Pugh's level is as last reported, occasionally meeting small branches of lead ore. The bridge level is for the present suspended, and the men put to open the mouth of Pugh's, which will much facilitate the delivery of the stuff. The ground in Dunn's level is more solid than it was, principally limestone.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—W. Godden, Feb. 21: The lode in the 52 end, west of Trial shaft, east of Gorman's winze, will turn out 4 tons of good ore per fm. We are taking down a piece of lode that was desued by cutting the pit in the 52, at the Trial shaft, which is turning out good saving work; when all taken down you shall be advised of its size and value.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY.—H. Hodge, Feb. 24: The lode in the 40, south of the shaft, is 9 ft. wide, producing 3 cwt. of lead per fm., and from its appearance we daily expect an improvement. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is 1 ft. wide, producing 5 cwt. of lead per fm.

OLD TOLGUS UNITED.—G. Reynolds, Feb. 21: The lode in the shaft is 1 ft. wide, producing stones of ore and muddle. The ground in the 42 cross-cut is favourable, with promising indications of intersecting a productive lode soon; it is now extended 19 fms. from the engine-shaft. The south lode, in the 32 west, is presenting a more promising appearance, being 18 in. wide, composed of copper ore, muddle, and blende, throughout a very congenial spar, and we look for a further improvement at this point daily. The lode in the rise in the back of this level is in two parts; the south part is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of copper ore and 1 ton of blende per fm.; the north part is not taken down as yet; the east end of the lode is suspended, being near the boundary. The engine lode, going west in the 42 is improving in its appearance, and we are forcing on this lode, by six men, towards the junction of the lode gone down in the 32, where good results may reasonably be expected. We are also driving a cross-cut south from the cauter in the 32, which will lay open several branches, and by extending the same about 10 fms. we shall cut the south lode, a distance of about 60 fms. west of engine-shaft, which will direct our future operations. We have sampled 36 tons of blende, and expect the price daily; and next week we hope to sample nearly 40 tons of copper ore.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—J. Carpenter, T. Delbridge, Feb. 19: The 100 east and west, on engine lode, is producing stamping work of low quality. In the 90 west, on Stimmer's and engine lode, the men are progressing satisfactorily, yielding low priced stamping work. The new level in the rising in the 90 west, in the 82 north, in consequence of a north and south cross branch; the ground is much easier for driving. In the south cross-cut in the 55, driving on the cross-course, we have cut a branch, about 4 in. wide, in the past week, letting out a quantity of water, at present unproductive. In the south cross-cut, at Bragg's, we have also cut a branch, about 6 in. wide, unproductive. We purpose to continue driving south on each of these cross-courses until we prove the lodes known to run through our south ground. On the whole, our tribute continues much the same as for some time past.

PENDEEN CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, J. Cartlew, Feb. 19: The engine-shaft is 10 feet 6 in. below the 94; lode 6 in. wide, and poor. The 94 is extended 14 ft. 6 in. north since last report; lode 18 in. wide, worth 17 cwt. of ore per fm. The winze below the 82 fm. level, 30 fms. north of shaft, is sunk 17 ft. 6 in.; lode 18 in. wide, worth 17 cwt. of ore per fm. In the 82 north, lode 3 ft. 6 in.; lode 3 ft. wide, producing 4 tons of ore per fm. In the stopes over the 82, north of No. 1 winze, the lode is 16 in. wide, yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The 70 is extended 22 ft.; a kindly lode, 18 in. wide, with copper ore, but not to value. In the tribute pitch below the 70, north and south of No. 2 winze, the lode is now yielding 4 tons of ore per fm. In the tribute pitch in back of the 70 the lode is 15 inches wide, worth 2½ tons of ore per fm. We have 120 tons of copper ore at surface, of the same quality as our last sampling.

PENRHALLS.—M. Edwards, Feb. 19: A further improvement has taken place in the lode at the engine-shaft; it will now produce 1 ton of tin, or say worth 80 cwt. per fathom for the length of shaft (12 ft.). I have had a sample of tin assayed from it, and it made a produce of 14½ standard 124; it ranks as best tin, and is worth 12½ per lb. at present price 80½. 12½ per lb. There are still indications of a further improvement south. About 23 fms. have now been cleared in the 10 west, but we have not yet got through the run or crush of stuff which came down from the back, so that the level is still full of stuff before us. We are drawing it to surface, and it will do well to stamp. On the surface we are progressing with the stamps as rapidly as possible, and hope to get it ready to work in about three weeks more; but I think it will be best to put two men and two boys to drive the lobby level, as we shall not have a sufficient supply of water to keep the stamps constantly going until that level is communicated to the lobby shaft. It will not cost more than 12 cwt. per month for three or four months, and the advantages will be great to the company when completed.

PENRHALLS SILVER LEAD.—J. Jenkins, Feb. 22: Our old stop on Bob's lode continues much the same, full of branches of lead for about 6 ft. wide—branches from 1½ in. to 3 in. wide, which may be termed solid; we have a pile of ore from broken from this stop. We have had a good bunch of ore on Jeffery's lode since last week, but it did not look quite so well yesterday as for some days previous; it appears there was a kind of slide came in and divided the lode, but I have no doubt the ore will soon make again. Owen's lode continues much the same: the end is full of branches of lead, sometimes we have them 1 or 2 inches big, solid, and promising to make a good bunch of ore. On the whole, the mine is equally as good, and I may say a little improved since this day week. In the beginning of another week, if the weather permits, we shall be obliged to draw about 200 kibles, otherwise we shall be entirely blocked up.

PRIDEAUX WOOD.—F. Gill, P. Rich, Feb. 21: We have resumed the sinking of Kendall's shaft under the 64; the lode is 4 ft. wide, and a promising character. In the 54, east of Kendall's shaft, on Kendall's lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, at present poor, but letting out a great quantity of water. In the adit east of Treffry's shaft, on the south part of Kendall's lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing spots of copper ore, and is likely to improve as we drive east. We have also resumed the driving of the adit end on the north lode, which is 1 ft. wide, producing saving work for copper ore. We have commenced sinking Treffry's shaft under the adit; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing saving work for copper ore, and the lode, above the adit, east of Treffry's shaft, on Kendall's lode, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and very promising, containing stones of copper ore. The other parts of the mine are much the same as last reported.

RAVEN ROCK.—S. Cock: Our operations at this mine since October last have been confined to driving and stopping, west of Jenkins's winze, about 5 fms. above the back of the 20. Since we commenced to drive the lode is greatly improved; and in the last six weeks four men and four boys drove and stopped 13 fms. of ground, and raised 144 tons of tin, producing 2 tons of tin, worth 139½, which left a good profit on the working expenses. A little alteration in the dressing-floors, and the putting in of a tramroad in the level, would enable us to work the mine at a much cheaper rate. The lode now laid open for 10 or 12 fms. in length is worth 9 cwt. per fm., and can be stopped at 3 cwt. We laid on the 21st inst. 2 tons 10 cwt. 9 gr. 17 lbs. of tin, which realised 199. 9s. 3d. I believe that if this mine were worked on a larger scale it would leave a handsome profit to the adventurers on the tin alone. The prospect for copper and very good in depth. Considerable quantities of this ore have been sold from here by former workers, as well as lead from the cross-course.

REDMOOR.—T. Taylor, Feb. 21: During the past week we have driven the 60 east on Kelly Bray lode 4 ft. 5 in.; the lode is about 4 feet wide, containing spars, but chiefly composed of quartz and muddle. At Kelly Bray Mine there have been a good lode coming towards us, therefore we have put six men to drive this end; set at 117. per fm. In the 80 east, on Kelly Bray lode, we have reached the great cross-course; sometime since I proposed to cross-cut north in this level, to intersect a north part of the lode, but from recent measurement I think it advisable to cross-cut at the 90 instead of the 80;

have, therefore, set 6 ft. to two men, at 57. We have also driven the 80 west, on Kelly Bray lode, 7 fms. 2 ft.; throughout this drive the lode has varied in size from 1 to 4 ft. in width; in the present end the lode is 4 ft. wide, letting out a little water, and containing a quantity of pryan, muddle, and blende. On the whole, I consider it a promising lode; this is the farthest point west on this lode, and should we find anything worth while, which is not at all unlikely, we shall then quickly repay this outlay; set to four men, at 41. 18s. per fm. We have driven the 90 east, on Kelly Bray lode, 1 fm. 9 in. 9 in.; we have also put six men in this end, to push it as fast as possible towards the ore ground in Kelly Bray; the lode in the present end is about 15 in. wide; set at 7 cwt. per fm.—Tribute Settings: Three pitches, at 15s. in 13 ft. for lead only. During the past month we have raised about 3 tons of No. 1 and 3 tons of No. 2 lead ore. We have now at Cotehill Quay 15 tons of No. 1 and 9 tons of No. 2 lead ore, which will be sold this week.

ROUND HILL.—A. Waters: The pitwork is in order, and the casing and dividing shaft completed to bottom, so that the 62 will now be driven north and south of shaft without interruption. The 82 is driven north of shaft about 3 fms., the lode in the present end is 3 feet wide, yielding good stones of ore, and showing more favourable indications than did the lode in the 40 at the same distance from the shaft. In the stop in back of the 82, south of Jones's winze, the lode is 3 feet wide, worth 30 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The stop in the said level, north of winze, will be resumed next week. In the 30, driving south of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, yielding stones of ore, of a promising character. Tittley's stopes, in back of the 40 north, are not looking so well as when last reported. The pitch in bottom of the 30, south of shaft, on the cauter lode, is looking well, but the others are without change to notice.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—T. Gill, W. Teague, Jun., A. Treloar, Feb. 23: The 80 fm. level, driving east of the north engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of tin ore, and is a very promising lode. The 70 fm. level, driving east of the north engine-shaft, on Metal lode, is small, and poor for mineral. The diagonal shaft is sunk about 6 fms. below the 40 fm. level.

SORTIDGE CONSOLS.—R. Jackson, Feb. 24: At Hitchen's engine-shaft, sinking below the 86, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar, muddle, and a little ore. In the 88 west the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of spar, muddle, and good stones of ore; some of it is saving work. In the 86 east the lode is 2 feet wide, and unproductive. In the 62 west the lode is 18 ft. wide, composed of spar, pryan, muddle, and good stones of ore, looking very promising. In the 50, driving east on the south lode, the lode is 1 foot wide, yielding a little ore. In the 50 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, composed of spar, pryan, muddle, and good stones of ore; promising. In the rise in the back of the 40 west the lode is 2½ ft. wide, yielding good stones of ore. In the cross-cut south in the 40 no lode has yet been met with. There is no change to notice in any other part of the mine since last report.

SOUTH BULLER AND WEST PENSTRUTHAL.—G. Reynolds, Feb. 21: We have not cut the lode as yet, but expect to do so daily; much water is flowing from the present end, and the ground is not so bad for driving; as soon as we cut the same I will at once write to you.

SOUTH CARADON WHEAL HOOPER.—Wm. C. Cook, Feb. 19: We have taken down the lode in the 62 east on No. 3 lode; the lode is of a similar character as when last taken down. The 62 cross-cut north is as last reported. The shaftmen are making fair progress with their work.

SOUTH DOLCOATH AND CARNARTHEN CONSOLS.—Wm. Roberts, Feb. 22: In the 70 cross-cut south the men have had the misfortune to lose some fathoms of the level, in consequence of getting too near the great cross-course. The 50 cross-cut north is progressing favourably, and so is the adit driving south from Brea Valley. About 10 tons of ore will be sampled to-morrow.

SOUTH LADY BERTHA.—Wm. Goss, R. Unsworth, Feb. 24: In the 40, driving south, the lode continues about 3 ft. wide, containing fluor-spar, flookan, and beautiful spots of copper and lead ore. We think we are near an east and west lode. We have holed the winze from the 30 to the 40, and are securing the ground, it being partly on the cross-course, and a new lode, in which we have a good branch of very rich ore; you will judge of the quality from the specimen sent. Upon this winze being complete we shall take down the lode, and thus prove its value in depth. During the past month tribute pitches will be set in the 40. In Mark's winze, below the adit level, the lode as last reported.

RIVER TAMAR.—J. Cook, Feb. 21: There is no alteration worthy of remark.

SOUTH WHEAL BETSY.—C. Bartle, Feb. 22: The winch-shaft will be complete by Thursday night. In the 40 cross-cut, east of Carpenter's shaft, the end is still letting out water; ground much the same as when last reported. In shodding to the east of this end we have opened on a large lode about 35 fms. to the east of the end underlying west. According to the underlay we have about 15 fms. more to drive to intersect this lode at a depth of 8 fms. Other parts of the mine much as when last reported.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—R. H. Williams, February 19: The 45 cross-cut is about 3 fms. south from the elvan course, and the ground is still hard. I expect to cut a branch in about 6 ft. from the driving which leads into the main lode. In the 35 cross-cut south there is a good deal of water flowing from the end, and stones of copper ore in a branch we have cut through. In the 35 end east we are now cutting into the lode to open out another stop at this level. The lode here is very good, and is not a little at present, and is not quite so good as the eastern stop. There has been no lode taken down from 2½ to 3 cwt. tin per 100 sacks. In the 25, on Barker's lode, we cannot get at the old stop, and are driving a level to cut the lode and open a new back on this lode. At present it is a drawback to our tin. I hope, however, to see the lode opened next week. The other stopes at this level are without change to notice. The 15 is not looking very well at present. At the western part of the mine very little is doing, lode poor. We have about 1 ton of nickel ready for market.

SUNNY SIDE.—J. T. Bell, Feb. 24: The adit is advanced 2 fms. since last report. The ground continues a strong shale, with numerous backs in it; the beds are nearly level. The sinkers have got 9 ft. into the freestone sill, and are getting on much better than before. The shaft still makes water; the adit, I imagine, will drain it off ere long.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD.—Thos. Foot, Feb. 22: We are glad to state that the good effect of the alteration made in the winch-shaft is very apparent, being able to get away the stuff more rapidly and with less strain on the engine. There has been no lode taken down in the 238 south since last report. In the 215 south the lode is at present poor, being in disordered ground, and approaching the slide driven through in the 205 north; the lode in the winze sinking in the bottom of this level is 2 ft. wide, producing 15 cwt. of lead per fm. We have now four stopes working in the back of this level instead of three, as last reported, which yield as follows:—No. 1, 16 cwt.; No. 2, 12 cwt.; No. 3, 7 cwt.; and No. 4, 6 cwt. of lead per fm. In the 205 south the lode is at present worth 14 cwt. of lead per fm.; the stopes in this level, and the 190, remain without alteration.

TAVY CONSOLS.—Wm. Goss, Feb. 24: The stop in back of the 68 is yielding full 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 56 the stopes are worth full 4 tons per fathom. In the rise in back of the 36 the lode is 6 to 8 ft. wide, good work for copper ore; this is going up in whole ground to surface. The cross-cuts in the 56 and 36 are progressing favourably, the lode here is more spar, and water increasing occasionally, which looks well for a good course of ore. This is a very important point, as the lode has not been seen between the 46 and 12, and from which several thousand pounds worth of ore has been realised. We are drawing some good work, and everything is progressing satisfactorily.

TOLCARNE.—Feb. 19: It was our setting-day here yesterday. We hope by our next setting-day the men will complete the cutting down of Field's shaft to the adit level, and we believe it will take till that time to finish it. The lode in the adit end west is about 1 ft. wide, containing spots of ore, but not to value; the ground is harder than usual—set to four men, at 7 cwt. 10s. per fm.

TRELOWETH.—T. Richards, Feb. 21: In sinking the engine-shaft below the 100 we find the lode improving in value; there is a branch of good quality copper ore all the length of the shaft, and will yield about 2 tons per fm. The 80 is driven west of Woodall's shaft 6 feet; the lode is 6 ft. wide, and is very good in appearance, producing stones of tin ore. In the bottom of the 70 the lode is 6 ft. wide, and is very good, worth 30 cwt. per fm. The lode in the 70, west of the cross-course, is cut through, being 7 ft. wide, and contains muddle, quartz, chlorite, with stones of ore; it is a better looking lode than we have seen in the levels over. We hope to see more of it in a few days, when we have extended west upon it; the ground is favourable for driving. The pitches generally are looking better. No alteration in any other part of the mine.

TRETOIL AND MESSER UNITED.—R. Rich, Feb. 24: The 17 from surface, west of new shaft, near the boundary, has been driven by the north side of the lode 7 fms.; the lode has been cross-cut to the south wall 12 feet, of which 6 feet is capel, spotted with grey ore; the leading part of the lode is 6 ft. wide, composed principally of gossan or the finest description, with a leader of grey and black copper ore, producing 2 tons per fathom, worth according to the samples that have been assayed, 11 cwt. per fm., as it is broken and put to pile without dressing, and about 7 cwt. of silver per ton of ore. We have driven on the course of the ore part of the lode 2½ fms., which yielded full 5 tons of ore; this end is now being driven by six men, at 30s. per fm., with an additional 10s. per fm., dependent on their saving the ore to the agent's satisfaction. The shaft sinking below this level is down about 8 fms.; it will have to be sunk 8 fms. deeper to effect a communication with the deep adit, which is 15 fms. behind this place, and about 20 fms. behind the ore we have discovered in the 17. The leading part of the lode in the deep adit is about 2 ft. wide, producing a little copper ore and jack, and is looking very promising for copper. The lode here will be hoisted at Mitchell's level, and is intended to begin the building of the bob-stair here next week. The works at Edwards's are in a very forward state.—Tretoil: The ground in the adit cross-cut south is of a much more congenial character for mineral than it has been for some time past, and freer for driving. This end is now very near the south tin lode, if it keeps to the same underlie we see near the surface.

VALE OF TOWY.—S. Harper, Thos. Harvey, Feb. 22: We have commenced cutting beaver-holes, &c., at the 70.—Clyde's Engine-shaft: The lode in the 70, north of this shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, barytes and soft spar, with a little lead, but not to value. No change to notice in this level east, on cross lode. The lode in the rise in back of the 60, north of this shaft, is 2 ft. wide, with a little lead, but not to value. The skip-road is complete from the 60 to the 60, at Field's shaft; the men are clearing the stuff. The lode in the 50, south of this shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fm. The stopes in back of this level are much the same as last reported—12 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 40, south of this shaft, is 1½ ft. wide, saving work for lead. The lode in the 60, north of Bonville's shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead per fm.; the same level south is as last reported, producing 12 cwt. of lead per fm. The lode in the 50, north of this shaft, is 1 ft. wide—poor; the same may be said of the 40 north. The lode in the stopes in bottom of the 40, north of No. 2 winze, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 16 cwt. of lead per fm. We have completed the skip-road at Nant shaft to the 29, and have commenced drawing; the road works well. Our sampling on Saturday next will be 60 tons.

WEST BASSET.—W. Roberts, Feb. 22: In Percy's shaft, sinking under the 75, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.; in a winze 15 feet west of ditto the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing 2 tons. The 75 west produces 2 tons, and a winze in back of the 65, close to the present end, is yielding 1 ton of ore per fathom. The winze sinking under the 62 produces stones of good ore. The water is now about 5 fms. under the 104, much easier than it has been for the last fortnight; I believe the pool is nearly down, for it seems to be falling off very fast. Although several pairs of tributaries have not been able to get up their ore, we are prepared to sample to-morrow 504 tons.

WEST PAR.—J. Webb, Feb. 23: I was underground here yesterday and find we cannot master the water. We have not been able to do much in the 55 and nothing in the 65 during the past week nor any part of this, and I fear that the water will not fall off for another month. I am now leaving for East Wharf Rose, to see if I can find a 13-in. plunger-pole to fix in the place of the present 11-in. one. This will make a difference of 169 and 121; we shall exchange back to the 11-in. again, as summer comes on, then the 13-in. pole will be our winter appliance in future. All the mine here are much pressed with water at this moment, and our lode is so very porous that it is connected with every string and spring. We have a good course of tin in the stopes; it is the best tin lode I have seen for many years. I do not think we shall sell the tin on Saturday, but on Monday or Tuesday, when I will send you the tin bill and cost-sheet.

WEST TOLVADEN.—C. Thomas, Feb. 23: The men are making good progress with the plat and clatern; in taking away the ground to the south of the lode we find it thickly impregnated with branches dipping towards the lode, and which we take to be the same as are seen in the backs. Many of these will fall into the lode a little below

the present bottom of our shaft. The lode is about 2 ft. wide, and we have broken from it rich stones of copper and tin in making the plat.

WEST TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, Feb. 19: The winze sinking below the 20 is communicated to the 28, which has let the water down, and given good ventilation to that part of the mine. We have to-day set the flat-rods to work, and they are working remarkably well. Next week we intend to draw up all the stuff that is broken, and place the men to work in their respective places.

WEST WHEAL JANE.—J. Tonkin, J. Tregoning, Feb. 18: Since our last monthly report we have had a great influx of water, occasioned in part by a continuation of very heavy rains, and we fear, to some extent at least by the stopping of Wheal Eddern engine. We had to increase the speed of our engine from five strokes per minute to 8½ strokes to keep our mine dry; this rate of working caused a few slight accidents, which allowed the water to rise from the 70 fm. level to 8 fms. above the 60; this prevents the tributaries from working in the back of the 50, and also prevented the men from driving the 50 west on the middle lode. Since these accidents have been repaired we have forked the water down to the back of the 50, and we have forked 9 feet during the last 24 hours; if we do not meet with any other accident we hope to be able to fork the water again to the 70, and resume the driving of the 70 cross-cut. In the 70 cross-cut the ground is a little softer for driving than it was a month since. We have driven about 9 feet during the first three weeks of the last month. In the 60, west of the crop, in the 50, on the middle lode, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing good work for tin, worth 6 cwt. per fm. In the 24 east, driving to hole to the rise over the 36, which produced the copper ore, the lode is 6 feet wide, producing tin, copper, and muddle, worth 6 cwt. per fm. We have commenced sinking a winze under the 36, east of Tippli's shaft, under our ground above, and have cut a very fine lode of jack, 4 ft. wide; the lode is composed of jack, blende, fluor-spar, muddle, and a little copper, presenting a very beautiful appearance, and from its present position we are not certain that it has been seen in the 50 fm. level below; it will produce at present about 4 tons of jack per fm., worth 9 cwt. per fm., with a fair prospect of improvement. Our last two sales of tin have fallen off a little in produce, and our tin pitches at present are looking just as they were two months since. We have about 5 tons of copper ore for sale on the mine.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—R. Moore, Feb. 23: The water at the south engine-shaft went nearly all away, but in clearing the 40 plat, and also the level, some mud washed back and caused the water to rise a little again. I will explain to you how this is:—The great plunger clatern is in the engine-shaft, together with the plunger solar; therefore nearly all the shaft at this point is covered with timber, and a little mud having washed back through the 40 caused the water to rise a few feet. If I had a few good men I would soon get this place thoroughly clear, and we should then be able to get to the 60, or much deeper, as I am certain we are nearly through the run, and that the shaft is not right and nearly dry to the bottom. I have set one pitch over Williams's cross-cut to right and nearly dry to the bottom. We have cut a good lode for blende between this pitch and Tapon's rise, worth full 2 tons per fm. We have two men driving a level on the same, at 8s. per fathom; also, two men stripping the side east of Tapon's pitch for blende and lead. With a few good men I could make Wheal Addams soon tell its own tale.

WHEAL AGAR.—Wm. Roberts, Feb. 22: The points of operation are as follows:—Driving the 70 west, on north lode, by six men, at 4 cwt. per fm. Driving the 60 east, on south lode, by six men, at 4 cwt. per fm.; driving the 60 south cross-cut by six men, at 11 cwt. per fm. Cutting down Winslow shaft, under the 30, by nine men, at 4 cwt. per fm. Cutting plat for an angle-bob at Winslow's shaft, by six men, at 10 cwt. per fathom; dividing and casing ditto from surface to add by three men, at 7s. 6d. per fm. The 70 is driven 22 fms. west of the western engine-shaft, or within about 3 fms. of the cross-course, which produced large stones of rich yellow ore in the level above; in the present course, the lode is 1 foot wide, producing stones of ore. In the 60, 30 fms. east of the said cross-course, 8 fms. of tolerably good ore ground have been opened within the last four months; the last 4 fms. driven have not been unproductive, only producing stones of ore; the lode is 2 ft. wide, in unsettled ground. The 60 cross-cut is extended 16 fms. south, leaving 7 fms. more to drive to make a communication with the present 60 east, on the south lode; this is wanted for ventilation, &c. The cutting down of Winslow's engine-shaft will be completed this week. The plat for angle-bob, the dividing, casing, and working footway, from surface to adit, are nearly finished, and the engine is expected to work about the end of March, sooner if possible. I wish to press on you the necessity of erecting a winding engine, it being necessary for proving this part of the mine. About 20 tons of ore will be sampled to-morrow.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Feb. 21: Western Mine, North Lode: The lode in the 40 west is unproductive. The lode in Jory's pitch, in the 20 west, above adit, is worth 6 cwt. per fathom. The lode in Hooper's pitch, in back of the adit west, is worth 47 cwt. per fathom.—Munday's Lode: The lode in Strike's pitch, in back of the adit west, is worth 9 cwt. per fm. The lode in the adit level west is yielding good stones of copper ore.—South Lode: The lode in the adit level west is small, but carrying a very regular wall. The lode in the adit level east is yielding stones of ore.—Eastern Mine, North Lode: The lode in the 20 west is very much improved for the better; we draw up several tubs of good work from this level on Saturday last. No alteration in any other part.

WHEAL CHARLOTTE.—B. Gundry, R. Kendall, Feb. 23: The lode in the 60, west of engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, at present unproductive; 16 fms. before this level was a good bunch of ore gone down in the level above, which we expect to reach in about a month or two; this end is now driving by eight men, at 7 cwt. per fm., for 2 fms. The lode in the 56, west of engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 15 cwt. per fm.; driving by six men, at 60s. per fm., for 3 fms. The winze sinking below the 40, opposite Trevelyan's shaft, by two men, for 2 fms., at 90s. per fm., is worth 7 cwt. per fm. The winze sinking 30 fms. west of Trevelyan's shaft, below the 40, by six men, for 2 fms., is worth 20 cwt. per fm.; sinking at 70s. per fm. No. 1 stopes, west of Trevelyan's shaft, back of the 44, by two men, 4 fms., at 30s., are worth 10 cwt. per fm.; No. 2 stopes, in the same level, by four men, 4 fms., at 30s., are worth from 18 cwt. to 20 cwt. per fm. No. 3 stopes, in the back of the 40, west of Trevelyan's shaft, by four men, at 30s. per fm., for 6 fms., are worth 24 cwt. per fathom; No. 4 stopes, in the same level, by four men, at 30s. per fm., for 4 fms., are worth 10 cwt. per fm. Stopes in the back of the 50, west of engine-shaft, by four men, for 6 fms., at 32s., are worth 16 cwt. per fathom.—Tribute Pitches: South lode—No. 1, back of the 50, west of engine-shaft, by two men, for one month, at 7s. 6d. in 11; No. 2, ditto, 8s.; No. 3, ditto, 10s.; No. 4, ditto, 11s. Back of the 40, west of engine-shaft—No. 1, by two men, for one month, at 7s. 6d. in 11; No. 2, ditto, 7s. 6d.; No. 3, ditto, 8s. 6d.; No. 4, 5, and 6, ditto, 6s. 8d. Pitches in the back of the 20, west of Trevelyan's shaft—Nos. 1 and 2, each by two men, one month, at 10s. in 11. One pair on the north lode, in the back of the 40, east of engine-shaft, by two men, for one month, at 9s. 6d.

WHEAL TRELAWNY.—W. Bryant, W. Jenkin, T. Grenfell, Feb. 24: Smith's engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. 2 ft. under the 152. The lode in the 152, north of the shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8s. per fm. In the 142 north it is 2 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fm.; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm. In the 32, north of Chippindale's shaft, it is 3 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fm. In the winze sinking under this level it is 3 ft. wide, worth 12s. per fm. In the 120, north of Chippindale's, it is 2 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fm.—South Mine: We have cut through the lode in the 132 at Trelawny's shaft, it is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. The lode in the 142, south of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fm. In the 130 south it is 3 ft. wide, worth 7s. per fm. In the 107 north it is 3 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fm. The slope and pitches are much the same as when last reported. We sold, on the 19th inst. 75 tons (computed) of lead ore to Messrs. Sims, Williams, Neville, and Co., at 28s. 3s. per ton.

WHEAL TERIDY.—J. Pope, Feb. 22: The 70 east, on the counter lode, is 6 in. wide, producing stones of ore. The 60 east, on the counter lode, will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.; the slopes in the back of the 60 will produce 1 ton of ore per fm. In the 60 cross-cut south nothing new since last reported. In the winze in the bottom of the 30 the lode is 2 ft. wide, unproductive. In the winze in the bottom of the 60 the lode is 1½ in. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm., on account of the quickening of water we are compelled to suspend sinking for the present, but shall resume as soon as the water abates.

THE PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO MR. J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S.

A suggestion having been made in the *Mining Journal* that some acknowledgment was due to Mr. Watson, for his able advocacy of the interests of British Mining during a period of nearly 20 years, the following gentlemen have formed themselves into a committee to arrange for the presentation to him of a suitable Testimonial:—

P. E. BLAKEWAY, Esq., Director of Devon Great Consols
W. D. ROASE, Esq.
H. CLARKE, Esq., D.C.L.
S. W. DAVIES, Esq.
W. J. DUNFORD, Esq.

THOMAS FIELD, Esq.
C. HANCOCK, Esq.
J. H. HITCHINS, Esq.
R. MIDDLETON, Esq.
J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S.
T. TAPFING, Esq.

C. HANCOCK, Esq., 20, Tokenhouse-yard. R. MIDDLETON, Esq., 26, Fleet-street.

Communications from gentlemen desirous of co-operating with the committee to be addressed to J. H. Murchison, Esq., 117, Bishopsgate-street; and subscriptions, limited to 1s., may be addressed to the Treasurers, which will be duly acknowledged in the *Mining Journal*.

Subscriptions already announced. £62 19 0

G. A. F. Cavendish Bentinck .. £1 1 0 T. Hancock .. £1 1 0
P. Watson .. 1 1 0 W. W. Mansell .. 1 1 0
E. J. C. .. 1 1 0 Joseph Procter .. 1 1 0
R. H. Pike .. 1 1 0 J. F. Marsh .. 1 1 0
H. Grylls .. 1 1 0 W. S. .. 1 1 0
Capt. R. Rowe .. 1 1 0 Jno. Trevethan .. 1 1 0

MINING SCHOOL IN SCOTLAND.—We are glad to learn that, under the auspices of Mr. James Merry, of Belladrum, and friends, an association is being formed to promote the education and training of persons engaged in the coal and iron districts of the West of Scotland. We shall be glad to report the progress of this movement to a successful result.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—It is with much pleasure that we refer to the extraordinary discoveries at East Wheal Russell, alluded to in our City Article of this day, which are the most valuable that have been made in the Tavistock district since the discovery of Devon Great Consols, or in any district for a good many years. We sincerely congratulate all those concerned, and particularly those gentlemen who have steadily supported the mine through good and evil report. And we cannot omit to mention the names of two gentlemen to whom the highest credit is due for the part they have occupied in connection with this important concern. We believe it was in 1850 that Mr. J. H. Hitchins (singularly enough also the discoverer of Devon Great Consols in 1844) introduced East Wheal Russell to Mr. J. H. Murchison, a name also well known as a promoter of legitimate mining. At that time not a foot of ground had been opened, and nothing could be seen to indicate any mineral whatever, except such as is familiar to the most experienced and able practical men. Considerable excitement was created about the lode, and much difference of opinion was expressed, some even denying that it was a lode at all, and that what was called a "gossan" was not so. We need not enter more into detail, as our columns have so frequently testified to the fierce contentions on the subject. Mr. Hitchins always held and expressed his strong views on the mine, which are now being realised; and Mr. Murchison, by his very great exertions and perseverance, as well as indefatigable industry, and the judicious manner in which he has protected the interests of the shareholders, has earned for himself the thanks of those who now reap the results of legitimate mining. The mine has been at work eight or nine years, and during that time the shares have fluctuated considerably, having been at times quite unsaleable, and indeed were given away. We shall only add at present, that if those who enter into mining would but look more to the objects in view in carrying on the operations, and support the pushing on these vigorously, and less to the present price of shares, there would be fewer complaints, and more instances of success.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—This mine is looking exceedingly well, as will be seen by the report received this week, the agent stating that the course of tin in the 45 is the best he has seen for many years. At the meeting held on the 2d inst. the accounts showed a profit for three months of 135£, and it is expected that the current quarter will yield still better results. The operations are evidently opening out a lasting and profitable concern, and great credit is due to Capt. Webb, who is not only an excellent miner, but a highly respectable and cautious agent. This is another mine set to work by Mr. Murchison, in 1852, and we firmly believe it will shortly prove an additional testimony to his unusual energy, ability, and perseverance.

FOREST OF DEAN.—(From our own Correspondent.)—We are gratified in being able to state that the directors of the Forest of Dean Central Railway are in a position to proceed with the works, and that a meeting will be shortly held to make the necessary arrangements to that end. At Parkend Iron-Works, the property of the Forest of Dean Iron Company, No. 1 furnace produced last week 145 tons of pig-iron. The second furnace is undergoing repairs, but no time will be lost in putting it in order for work, and it will probably be blown in early in the coming spring. A considerable portion of the rich calcareous iron ore from the eastern mine, near Coleford, is now being used at Parkend, and with the best results, as the increasing weekly yield will show. This ore is mainly what is termed technically "brush," either in large lumps, or crushed and broken, with slight layers of very thin grease-like red clay amongst it. It fuses remarkably easy, assists the action of the furnaces, and is latterly so much improved in quality, that the sample upon the banks now, which is not less than 6000 tons, contains fully 45 per cent. of iron.

TITANIUM.—At the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, Mr. Wm. Brockbank exhibited some large specimens of Titanium, which have recently been found in considerable quantities, filling the crevices and under the hearths of the fire-brick linings of the furnaces of the Hematite Iron Company, of Whitehaven. In one instance it occurred in a large mass weighing nearly 4 cwt., under the furnace hearth, having found its way through the crevices between the fire-bricks. Smaller masses, weighing from 50 lbs. or 60 lbs. to a few ounces, were found filling the hollows and crevices in the lining of the furnace, around that part which holds the molten metal. The occurrence of Titanium in such large quantities is a new and interesting circumstance, previous instances being confined to a few furnaces in South Wales (where Hematite ore is used as a mixture), and to some in the Hartz mountains, in both of which cases the specimens found were comparatively small. Small crystals of it have long been found in the slags of many ironworks. Should any commercial use be discovered for Titanium, it could be supplied in considerable quantities.

THE AUSTRALIAN MINING COMPANY.—A requisition is in the course of signature to the directors from several shareholders in the Australian Mining Company, urging them to call a public meeting, for the purpose of reconsidering the resolution passed in July last for the abandonment of mining operations at Charlton. We understand that if the shareholders still decline to go on, a new company will be formed for the purpose of purchasing or leasing the Charlton Mine.

THE AUSTRALIAN COPPER MARKET.—We are informed that the price of this great representative of the mineral interest of this colony was on Tuesday altered at the board meeting of the South Australian Mining Association, from 96s. to 105s. per ton, net cash at Port Adelaide. The directors, we are told, were influenced in taking this rising step in consequence of the high rates ruling in India, and not by any intelligence received respecting the state of the London market. In these full agricultural and agitating pastoral times it is refreshing to observe that the mining interest of the province continues to have what our mercantile reporter would call "an upward tendency."—*South Australian Chronicle*, Nov. 27.

With this week's *MINING JOURNAL* we publish a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which contains—The Study of Geology—Its Social Value and Industrial Importance; Comparative Value of Fuels; On the Utilization of Waste Substances; Household Words.—No. 1; Cornish Mining Photographs—Second Series.—No. XII; Cornish Mining Maxims.—No. X.; The Coal Trades of the United States; Copper Mining in the South of Spain; The "Governor" Safety-Cage for Miners; Novel Apparatus for Ventilating Mines; Treatment of Zinc Ores; Coal-Burning Locomotives in America; Substitute for Black Lead; A Substitute for Red Lead; The Law of Partnership; Engineering Precedents for Steam Machinery; "The Pitman's Daughter: or Struggles for Education," &c.

With the *MINING JOURNAL* of Feb. 12 we gave a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, containing—The Patent Law, and its Reformers; Trevithick in Costa Rica; Outlines of Practical Science; The Mining and Smelting Interests of Chile; Mr. Cuell's Statistics of the Mining Interest; Cornish Mining Photographs—Rosewall Hill; Legitimate Mining; On the Progressive Applications of Machinery to Mining Purposes; On the Artificial Formation of Oxidechloride of Copper (Atacamite) and the Sulphates of Copper; Distillation of Shale; Steam Generators; Improvements in Wheels and Skids; Economy in Coal, &c.

The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—London, Feb. 25, 1859.

COPPER.			BRASS.		
	£	s. d.		Per lb.	
Copper wire	1 1	2-0 1 2½	Sheets	10½d.-11½d.	
ditto tubes	0 1	2½-0 1 3½	Wire	11d.	
Sheathing & bolts ..	0 1	0½	Tubes	13½d.-14d.	
Bottoms	0 1	1-0 1 1½			
Old (Exchange)	0 0	11-			
Best selected	115	0-			
Tough cake	112	0-			
Tin	112	0-			
South American	105	0-0-107 0 0			
IRON.			FOREIGN STEEL.		
	Per Ton.			Per Ton.	
Bars, Welsh, in London ..	7 5	0-	Swedish, in kegs (rolled) ..	20	10-0-21 10 0
Do, to arrive	6 17	6-7 0 0	Do, (hammered) ..	20	10-0-21 10 0
Nail rods	7 10	0-	Do, in sagots ..	21	0-0-22 0 0
Stafford	8 0	0-9 0 0	English, Spring ..	18	0-0-23 0 0
Do, ditto ..	8 0	0-9 10 0	QUICKSILVER	10	1-11-0 2 0
Hoops	9 0	0-9 15 0			
Sheets, single ..	9 10	0-10 10 0			
Pig, No. 1, in Wales ..	3 15	0-4 15 0			
Refined metal, ditto ..	4 10	0-5 5 0			
Bars, common, ditto ..	6 0	0-6 5 0			
Do, white ..	6 0	0-6 10 0			
Do, patent ..	6 0	0-6 10 0			
Do, Swedish, in London ..	13	0-16 0 0			
In stock to arrive ..	13	0-			
Pig, No. 1, in Clyde ..	2 11	6-2 13 0			
Do, in Tyne & Tees ..	2 19	6-3 2 6			
Do, forge ..	2 17	6-			
Do, patent ..	2 10	0-			
Staffordshire Forge Pig ..	4 10	0-5 0 0			
Welsh Forge Pig ..	3 0	0-3 5 0			
LEAD.			ZINC.		
	Per Ton.			Per Ton.	
English Pig	22	15-0-23 0 0	Foreign	21	15-0-21 15 0
Do sheet	23	10-0-	To arrive	21	10-0-
Do red lead ..	24	0-0-			
Do white ..	30	0-0-			
Do patent shot ..	26	10-0-			
Spanish	22	5-0-22 10 0			
American	none.				

* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—Metals are inactive, and our market is somewhat weaker; nevertheless prices of most metals remain unaltered.

COPPER.—There is very little, if any, improvement to notice in the demand for this metal; smelters, however, have not reduced fixed rates, and holders of second hand parcels have not been inclined to make much concession; in fact, just now the quantity held by speculators appears to be small, and a few good orders would soon clear off the whole in the market; but while so little enquiry exists, and these second hand lots remain, prices are weakened. Burra Burra is held firmly, and importers are disinclined to effect sales under 114s. 10s. to 115s. per ton.

IRON.—An average number of orders have been executed at quoted prices, and scarcely any difference to note in quotations for manufactured descriptions, both as regards Welsh and Staffordshire makes. Scotch pigs have slightly drooped; shipments limited and speculation suspended. Operations are mostly confined to bona fide purchasers: m.n. nominally 51s. 6d. cash, g.m.b., f.o.b. in the Clyde.

LEAD.—The value of this metal is firmly maintained, and there is no change to note in prices.

SPELTER.—Several transactions are reported at various prices, especially for arrival, sellers gradually giving way from 22s. ex ship, to 21s. 7s. 6d. During the last rise in prices many parcels were sold for spring delivery at prices much above present value, consequently buyers, knowing that a great portion would come upon the market, have held back from making purchases; and sellers, also, being aware of the position of this metal, have been anxious to sell before the arrival of any speculative lots. We may yet experience a further decline in prices, and until these arrivals have taken place, and together with some of the present stock in warehouse here is cleared off, there is not much prospect of any amendment. We called attention some short time since to the unwarrantable advance in prices, as they were entirely forced, and not supported by a legitimate business; 23s. 10s. was obtained, since which the market has given way about 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton, at that time there being sellers, now at 21s. 7s. 6d. to 21s. 15s. Buyers must not now be too sanguine of prices going much lower, although the appearances of the market would indicate a downward tendency.

TIN.—English as before—quiet but firm. A few transactions in foreign; Straits, 129s. 10s. cash, 130s. three months; some of the large importers will not sell under 135s. per ton. Banca is held for 132s. to 133s.; a few outside parcels might probably be bought at 10s. per ton less for cash.

TIN-PLATES.—The manufacturers have not altered their rates either for coke or charcoal.

STEEL.—Swedish keg is now quoted 10s. per ton higher—21s. 10s.

QUICKSILVER.—After long negotiations with Madrid, prices have at last been settled, but not to the satisfaction of buyers generally. Importers for some time past have declined to accept orders at old prices, and some at the same time did not give notice of any change likely to ensue. The stock being entirely exhausted here, and a better enquiry springing up amongst the East India and China merchants, prompted speculators to enter the market, which altogether considerably swelled the demand, but now the new terms are made known several orders have been withdrawn as the opportunity for speculating has ceased. The present price is 7s. per bottle, instead of so much per lb.; discount 3 per cent. instead of 1½ per cent. as before; no draft, tare, or tret.

GLASGOW, FEB. 24.—During the past few days our market has remained very dull, and the tendency has been decidedly downwards, a large parcel having been sold at a shade under 51s. 6d., cash; we closed quiet to-day with sellers of warrants at 51s. 6d., and buyers at 51s. 3d. No. 1, Gartsherrie, 55s.; No. 1, g.m.b., 50s. 9d.; No. 3, g.m.b., 50s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 24.—The tone of the metal market during the past week has been languid, especially as regards iron, caused, in a great measure, by the feeling of increasing uncertainty which characterises the aspect of continental matters, and which, for the time being, counteracts the improved feeling that would otherwise be observable from the better demand which exists for the United States and for Canada. Prices generally are nominal, and are governed by the extent of the orders offered, for the most part being in favour of the buyers. Scotch pig-iron has not recovered the depression mentioned in last week's report, and the absence of speculation, grounded upon the gloomy apprehensions above alluded to, tends to assist the downward tendency. The shipments are not by any means so large as they would have been if facilities for exportation had been plentiful. Tonnage has been scarce, and the rates of freight high, and the legitimate exports have been thereby checked in some measure. The shipments for the week are 7226 tons, against 10,490 tons in the corresponding week of last year. The demand for English tin continues to be good, more especially for refined. Foreign tin is in better request, and full rates are freely paid. Tin-plates show no alteration, current quotations being fairly maintained. The exports to the United States are considerable, and orders still in hand are to a fair extent. Copper exhibits no change; a good business is doing, and prices are well established. In lead a good enquiry is observable, at somewhat firmer rates. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 6d. 12s. 6d. to 7d. 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 126s. per ton; common bar, 127s.; refined block, 133s.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 32s. to 32s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 25s. 6d. to 27s.—

Lead: English sheet, 23s. per ton; English pig, 22s. 15s.—Copper: Cake and tile, 112s. 10s. per ton; best selected, 115s. 10s. per ton; sheathing and bolts, 1s. 0½d. per lb.—Yellow metal sheathing, 10½d. per lb.—Steel: Blistered, 30s. to 40s. per ton; spring, 18s. to 24s.; cast and shear, 50s. to 60s. per ton.

NEW YORK, FEB. 7.—Scotch pig-iron has been much in demand, the holders being firm at \$28 to \$30; American is sought after at \$22.50 to \$25, at six months; for English bar there has been very little enquiry, and prices remain without alteration, the quotation being \$56 to \$57, at six months, for refined, and \$46 to \$47.50, at six months, for common. Swedish has been in request at \$95, six months, and American at \$60, at six months. During the month ending January 31 the imports have been—Pig, 590 tons; bar, 3427 tons; and sheet, 53,863 bundles; while, during the same period of 1858, the imports were—Pig, 2003 tons; bar, 392 tons; sheet, 3866 bundles. For lead there has been more enquiry, but as holders refuse to sell under previous quotations, very little business has been doing. Soft English is quoted at \$5.75 to \$5.50; the imports for the month ending Jan. 31 being—Pigs, 37,625, and the imports for the same period last year were 1208. Tin is looking better; we observe sales of 4207 slabs of Straits, on private terms, and 200 ditto at 30 c., at six months; 1050 slabs of Banca have been sold at 30 c. to 30½ c., cash. Tin-plates remain without change, and in considerable demand; we hear of sales of 1000 boxes IX, for cash, on private terms; also 1000 boxes of mixed brands at \$9.44, and 500 ditto, IC coke, to arrive, at \$7.25, six months. The imports for the month ending Jan. 31 were—Pigs, 5667; plates, 25,786 boxes; while for the corresponding period last year the imports were—Pigs 2825, and plates 1238 boxes.

The **MINING SHARE MARKET** has been remarkable this week for the most extraordinary excitement and activity, and probably in no one week for many years past has such an enormous amount of business been transacted, so many discoveries made, or such large profits realised by mining speculators. The primary cause of all this has been the discovery in East Russell, to which we referred in our last, and a rise of 40,000£ in the market value of the mine took place in three days. Since the discovery in Devon Great Consols, in 1844, when its shares rose from 1s. to 80s. (800,000£ for the mine) in a few months—the present discovery in East Russell is considered the best, and likely to lead to the most important results. The mine, as most of our readers are aware, is not far distant from the Devon Great Consols, and the set is parallel to them. To the south of Devon Great Consols are Bedford United and Wheal Crebhor; and then south, and adjoining these two, is East Russell, all being on the estate of the Duke of Bedford. It has been remarked, and very justly, that Devon Consols made the fortunes of some four or five individuals only, while the shares in East Russell have been so distributed, that a good portion of the mining public, and many dealers, have largely benefited; though several even among those best acquainted with the market sold out at 8s. to 10s. per share, not being prepared for the second extraordinary discovery, and the rise which afterwards took place in shares. To us the event is peculiarly gratifying; as our readers will have observed for several months past that we have been calling attention to the mine as a speculation; and on Oct. 26, when ore was first met with in the 88, we wrote:—"To estimate the value of this discovery, and one which we have for months past pointed out as probable, it must be remembered that in the 66 a course of ore was gone over for 42 fms. in length, and a vein of 8 in. near the western end of it 9 fms. deep—the lode in many places was 100s. per fm., but averaging for the 9 fms. 80s. per fm. The lode now coming into ore in the 88 is nearly 30 fathoms behind this winze, and supposing the level continues in a course of ore, and of which there is not every probability, for at least as long as it did in the 66, there would be taking the inclination of the lode, about 26 fms. of ore ground in depth, by 42 fathoms in length, and which, estimated at the value of the winze, would give about 90,000£ worth of ore. This may be a high estimate, and probably it is, though we hope, for the sake of the mining interest, which requires a good discovery to stimulate it after such a long season of depression, that it may prove correct." The 88, soon after this was written, became poorer, and the mine was subjected to all sorts of injurious reports; but, on Dec. 11, we entered fully into its real state and prospects, pointing out that the 88 had not then reached the point at which the 66 became productive, and concluded by saying—"We do our best to keep the public in possession of the true state of the mine, and the shareholders have only themselves to blame if they allow themselves to be misled by the jobbing tricks of the outsiders in the market." We do not recapitulate these things out of any vain boasting, but as mining with most people, is but another name for uncertainty, we wish to state that there are indications which may be relied upon even in mining, and one of a most peculiar character existed in East Russell, to which we have, however, no space to refer to as it deserves this week, but which we beg to take an early opportunity of noticing. The discovery in the 66 has been valued by the agent of Devon Consols at from 14 to 15 tons per fm., and as the assay of this ore is 22 to 25 per cent., this would make the lode worth 300s. per fathom, and if it continues next to Hitchins's shaft the mine may become fully equal to the Devon Great Consols. The discovery, is a new and quite unexpected discovery, for the end had been stopped, and some tributaries took a pitch at 13s. 4d. in 17, and came up to that deposit. The feature in the mine which had been so long watched—that is, cutting the lode in the 88—caused the first rise in shares to 8s. and 9s. each; and those who sold, thinking the lode might not prove so rich as expected when fully cut into, were not, as we before stated, expecting the discovery in the 66, the magnitude of which has taken us by surprise, and is annoying, no doubt, to those who sold out. In the 66 the lode has not yet been cut through, but the first 2 or 3 ft. valued at 3 tons per fm. We cannot conclude these remarks without saying that East Russell was first taken up on account of its fine gossan by Mr. Josiah Hitchins, the discoverer of Devon Great Consols, and it reflects the greatest credit on that gentleman that the original opinion he formed of it, and which he has throughout persistently maintained, is about being realised. To Mr. Murchison also the shareholders are deeply indebted for the manner in which he has supported the mine by his pen, and kept them advised of every important change. Although, as may be supposed, East Russell has monopolised the chief attention of the market during the week, many other mines have been largely dealt in, with a great advance in price also. East Russell shares rose from 10s. to 21s., and leave off at 20s. to 22s. Rosewarne have from day to day fluctuated in price, rising to 70s. falling to 60s., and leaving off at 62s. to 65s.; the lode in the 70 is said to be worth 30s. per fm. West Rosewarne shares have been engaged for 2 to 2½, but no sellers; the shaft is down 5 fms. below the 50s., and a small branch of ore has come into the shaft from the south; the mine is close to Rosewarne, on the same lode, and made considerable returns from the shallow levels, and something good may be expected one of these days. Great Barrier shares are in request at 1½ to 2. The company have just received very favourable despatches. The report of the agent sent out fully confirms the representations previously made. He values the lode at 120s. per fm., and estimates that 10,000 tons of copper ore can be obtained from the present discoveries above the adit, which at the average price realised—15s. per ton—would be worth 150,000£. About 180 tons are on the way home, at 8s. per ton freight. The company also possess 24,000 acres of land, with plenty of timber, and a fine harbour, 50 miles from Auckland. East Bassetts have been more in request, and have advanced from 202½ to 220, 225; the 80 east has improved to 3 tons of rich ore per fm. Wheal Margaret, 95 to 100, ex div., being a rise of 50 per cent. in two months at the meeting a dividend of 7s. per share was declared. Providence Mine also better, and advanced from 72 to 75: a dividend of 5s. 10s. per share was declared at the meeting. Wheal Grenville up to Friday kept at 1 to 1½; but an announcement of an improvement caused a demand, and they leave off 2 to 2½: this is another mine to which we have constantly called attention; a fine improvement has taken place in the 66 west; now yielding excellent stones of grey ore, and the green carbonate of copper: there is another important point coming off, and which should be watched—that is, the 80 cross-cut north is approaching the north lode, which in the 66 was composed of branches altogether nearly 7 feet wide. Hingston Down have been largely dealt in at 4 to 4½, though the agent's report of Thursday caused them to be a little flatter. Wheal Crebhor has been in good request, and large transactions done at ½ to 1½; no change has taken place in the mine, the demand having arisen solely from the proximity of the mine to East Wheal Russell. North Robert also in request at 2½ to 3; Wheal Ludcott largely dealt in at 3 to 3½; Wheal Unity 1½ to 1½; West Par, which during the greater part of the week were flat at 16s. to 17s., rose suddenly on Thursday to 18s., 20s.; and on receipt of the agent's report on Friday again rose to 26s. 6d., 27s. 6d.: an important point here is a cross-cut to intersect Par Consols copper lode in the 55 fm. level.

1856	3400 ..	6 1/2 ..	19,385	5 0 ..	139	4 0 ..	94	0 0 ..	12
1857	3503 ..	6 1/2 ..	23,739	16 0 ..	163	16 0 ..	109	8 0 ..	13
1858	2579 ..	6 1/2 ..	17,693	7 0 ..	142	19 0 ..	102	1 0 ..	12

The copper in the ore expresses the nett price per ton of copper paid to the mine.

Now ready, price 1s.
THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1858,
 BEING THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.
 BY J. Y. WATSON, F.G.S., Author of the *Compendium of British Mining* (published in 1843), *Gleanings among Mines and Miners*, &c.
 The FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW OF MINING PROGRESS appeared in a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET to the MINING JOURNAL of Jan. 2, 1858.
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 1000 copies only are published, price bound 5s. per copy. Early application, to guard against disappointment, is earnestly requested.—Communications to be addressed to the Editor of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

MAP OF CORNWALL.—A Physical, Geological, and Parish Map of the County of Cornwall, by THOMAS SPARGO, Mining Engineer and Sharebroker, 225 and 224, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London. This map is drawn on a scale of three miles to an inch, and is geologically coloured from the Ordnance Survey. It is printed in three colours—red, black, and blue. All the mining districts in the county are distinctly shown, with the height of the principal hills, and the boundary lines of upwards of two hundred parishes.
 Price, mounted on cloth and rollers, £1 1s.; folded in case, £1 2s.

A Memento of Trevithick.

Just published,
THE ORIGINAL LOCOMOTIVE; A.D., 1803.
 A LITHOGRAPHIC PRINT OF THE ENGINE DESIGNED BY R. TREVITHICK, for the use of the Pen-y-darren Ironworks, which was worked on the first railway, near that place. This print was taken from the original sketch, the property of Thomas Ellis, Esq., engineer, of Tynmawr, and has been verified by the Fitter and Driver of the Engine. Price, on fine paper, 2s.; on drawing paper, 2s. 6d.
 Published at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, E.C.; and may also be had of Mr. F. W. CAMPLING, Patent Office, 156, Strand, W.C.

Notices to Correspondents.

* Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt; if then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

* Any reader having copies of the *Mining Journal* for Jan. 8 and Feb. 12, which he does not require, will oblige by forwarding them to our office. They shall either be paid for, or papers of other dates forwarded.

ECONOMISING STEEL.—So far as I could understand the invention of Messrs. Pascoe and Thomas, in your last Journal, it appeared extremely complicated; and I almost fear that the difficulty of keeping so many parts in order would counterbalance any advantage to be derived from the use of the machine. The cost of repairs might very likely exceed the amount saved in the consumption of coal, and thus an absolute loss would result, as there would be nothing to meet the expense of introducing the new system. Perhaps Messrs. Pascoe and Thomas can show that there are advantages in every way, and then mine adventurers and others will have some inducement to adopt it.—ENGINEER: Camborne, Feb. 21.

COPPER AND LEAD MINING IN STAFFORDSHIRE.—Will some one interested kindly inform me of the customary royalty given in the county of Stafford to the lords of the manor for the right of working mines?—S. E.

MANUFACTURE OF ALUMINUM.—As some gentleman advertises in your last Journal that he can manufacture this metal at a very low rate, I should like to know what he proposes to do with it when he has manufactured it. Supposing the price to be 2s. 6d. per lb., I cannot see that it will be commercially useful, for in appearance it is not nearly equal to silver, nor even to good white metal. The nearest approach to it, so far as beauty is concerned, is lead; and I think most would prefer a good German silver to lead for articles of domestic use. Perhaps the gentleman who stated at the society of Arts that he had engaged to deliver 500 lbs. could enlighten us on the subject.—S. B.

ALUMINUM.—The best clay to be procured for making aluminium in England is probably at Wotley, near Leeds, from which considerable quantities of alum have been made. The clay is much used for manufacturing fire-brick, terracotta, sanitary tubing, chimney-pots, and sundry architectural decorations. Its use was until lately very limited, but is now gradually expanding—the fire-bricks are exported to all parts of the world in large quantities. Should a work be erected here for reducing aluminium, it would indeed be a novel and grand feature for the district, abounding as it does in cheap coal. Being so near the great seats of demand for all kinds of metals—Birmingham, Manchester, Sheffield, and Leeds itself, a large and constant supply would probably be required. The beds of clay are inexhaustible. The great question is—Will it pay? That aluminium in considerable quantities may be procured is proved beyond a doubt.—H.

ROSEWATER UNITED.—This matter shall receive attention—perhaps next week.

THE WORKING MINING COMPANY.—It is stated in your Journal of last week that "The Corner" has been canvassing the question as to the directors of this company suddenly throwing the 30,000 forfeited shares on the market, to raise a capital for the prosecution of the mine. I beg to say, in reply, that these shares were forfeited some years ago, and it is not in the power of the directors to re-issue them without first obtaining a resolution of a general meeting. The directors desire me to state that they have not at present any idea of recommending such a course to the shareholders; and I trust this explanation may prove satisfactory to "The Corner." Should the mine continue to improve as it has lately done we shall be in a dividend state long ere the present capital is expended, for the mine even now more than pays its way, and were it not for the heavy expense of purchase and erection of necessary machinery good profits would now be accruing. The last despatches, by an error of the post-office, were only delivered via Southampton, although directed via Marseilles.—GEORGE LIVINGSTON, Secretary: 20, St. Helen's-place, Feb. 25.

BREATHEN MINES, IRELAND.—We are not aware that a call has ever been made. The mines have been at work now nearly 50 years, and are still very productive.

SOUTH CUDDEA MINING COMPANY.—The omission of my Christian name in the report of the meeting of this company, in your last Journal, at which meeting I was in the chair, obliges me to ask the favour of your inserting these few lines, in case my name should have been mistaken for that of my eldest brother, Mr. Hugh Seymour Tremeneere, who is unconnected with this, or, as I am authorised to say, any other mining company.—J. HENRY TREMENEERE.

THE DOWING-ROD.—I had thought, from Mr. Henwood's long silence on the dowling-rod, that he had discovered the weakness of the position he had taken in his former communications on this subject. It seems, however, from his letter in last week's Journal, that he wishes to give the mining a further trial. He can do so, of course, but I beg to suggest for his guidance that the next time he uses it he will grip it less firmly, and give less bend to the twigs, and then see whether it will turn downwards, even over the richest lode ever discovered, for the turning downwards is simply a mechanical effect produced by the united action on the top, or apex, of the elastic spring of the forks, from their being bent out of their proper position. I should not have troubled you with this, but I am anxious that mining should, as much as possible, steer clear of the exploded nonsense of our forefathers.—ONE WHO HAS TRIED IT.

MINERS' COPPER SHELTING COMPANY.—A correspondent ("T. J. H.") again moots this question in the *Mining Journal*, and on several occasions you have laid before the public the practicability of smelting in Cornwall. The matter has likewise been ably argued by many of your correspondents, and the advantages and disadvantages to be derived from the establishment of such works discussed in all its various phases. Would "T. J. H." have this Cornish company formed on the Cost-book System, commencing with a call of 1s. per share, and then, after the first subscription was paid, a number of the proprietors to refuse to respond to other calls? In a company, he must be aware that there must be board meetings, that there would be salaried directors, a paid secretary, and the manager of the works, in all likelihood, appointed on account of his connection with some of the shareholders. Minutes would have to be made; these, being known to many, must come out, and in consequence the great firms at Swansea would be enabled to dominate the market, the same as heretofore. The proposed capital of 100,000 would all be frittered away in the course of twelve months, that is in the event of the direction not nursing it for their own purposes, as I remember was the case with an establishment abroad, the locality of which it is unnecessary to mention; suffice it to say that but an inconsiderable portion of the capital was subscribed, and dividends paid out of borrowed money. To successfully smelt in Cornwall and Devon, it must be done by the aid of some of the great producing mines, such as the Devon Great Consols, but it can never be practically carried out by an association of miners, who would be jealous of each other, or a company; there is no union or power of combination among Cornish miners. I have always considered their motto, "One and All," as a great satire, and think the correct reading should be "Everyone for Himself." There is ample opportunity, and an opening, for smelting in Cornwall. It is useless, however, to imagine that this can ever be successfully carried out according to the present mode in which such establishments have hitherto been conducted. Single-handed energy, backed by large capital, will laugh at the efforts of a body of men who, most probably, judging from the general constitution of directorial boards, will be ignorant of the first principles of the business they profess to conduct. No man is competent to be on the board of a smelting association unless he is aware of the whole minutiae of the process, from the roaster to the refiner. Unless the greatest judgment is exercised, the company must fail; the subscribers will, however, have the satisfaction to know that they have not been concerned with a bubble, but a legitimate undertaking, which, in all probability, if ever it has existence, will shortly collapse from pure disorganisation and incompetency.—G. K.

MANUFACTURE OF ZINC.—I very frequently see notices advertised in your Journal as having been effected, yet we hear very little of the manufacture of zinc in this country; and I am inclined to think that the ore is sold at a price far below their real value. Perhaps some of your correspondents could inform me where the principal zinc smelting works are situated, and what mines produce blende in the largest quantity?—G. SM.

SM.—Can any of your readers give some information respecting the sett on Mr. Kendall's estate, near Lostwithiel, which was formerly worked under the name of the Castle Mine? It was said to have been about to be worked by Capt. Pascoe, of Great Whinney Bay, and partly it was also stated that your intelligent correspondent, Capt. J. Seymour, had the promise of the sett; and two or three others set up claims of precedence and occupation. Can any one, through the medium of the *Mining Journal*, inform me, and the public generally, if the sett be untrammelled? as I believe, under such circumstances, and a small concession on the part of Mr. Kendall, a party may be found to work the property with energy.—G. H.

ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS.—For some time I have not seen in your Journal any report of cobalt and nickel ore from the St. Austell Mine. Permit me to ask whether the vein has failed, or whether it continues to produce nickel and cobalt? and if so, what is the reason that the ore is not entered in the reports, as formerly?—OBSERVER.

CRAWSON HILL MINING COMPANY.—The late captain and promoter of this company having died abroad, we fear the shareholders will have but a bad chance of gaining much desirable information. Probably, if he address a line to Capt. Retallick, of Sticklepath, near Okehampton, to be forwarded to him if not there, will elicit the best and most reliable information that can be obtained of this ill-starred and worse conducted affair. ONE WHO KNOWS THE SETT, BUT KEPT ALOOF FROM THE ADVENTURE.

SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—A Shareholder in Sithney Wheal Buller and Great Wheal Vor Mines? Should attach his name to his letter. The results may not prove so disastrous as he contemplates.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE VENTILATING OF COAL MINES.—Under this heading, a letter appears in last week's Journal, bearing the anonymous signature of "An Old Fittman." Now, to reply to this is not my intention; but to protest against such an attack being made under a cover. Let the writer attach his name, as I do.—ROBERT LANCASTER, Mining Engineer and Viewer: Orrell, near Wigan, Feb. 22.

WHEAL ADDAMS.—The policy you pursue with regard to disputes, which in an advancing interest like that of mining are of increasing occurrence, is as just as it is polite, in neither defending the strong nor neglecting the weak. Men of acknowledged ability, and of unimpeachable integrity, may perchance, by an error of judgment, be the means of unfairly depreciating the state and prospects of a mine which they have been called upon to inspect. In such cases, however, would it not be well for all parties when their gloomy forebodings have been, perhaps, unshared, and dissipated by the realisation of a more cheerful state of things, for agents to come boldly forward, and congratulate the parties interested upon the altered prospects of their enterprise? Would not this course allay the rancour that in mine disputes is sometimes so unfortunately evinced, and at the same time be the means of, in many cases, restoring public confidence?—PACIFICUS: Feb. 23.

ACADIAN CHARCOAL IRON COMPANY.—A few weeks since, in referring to the arbitration pending between Government and this company, one of your correspondents stated that the result would be made known in a few days. Being scientifically interested, may I be permitted to ask, if the arbitration has terminated, what is the result?—F. EAST ALFRED MINE.

EAST ALFRED MINE.—I am glad to see that attention has been called to this mine by "An Old Subscriber," in the Journal of Feb. 12. As a shareholder for many years, I feel that it is due to myself and other non-resident adventurers that our interests should be represented by some gentleman in whose reports we should feel perfect confidence, and I am certainly surprised that the pursuer, Mr. Painter, did not cordially support the proposition made to appoint Mr. Blews as auditor. That gentleman is, I believe, the largest shareholder, and has, I am told, never sold a share (a course very different to that pursued by another large shareholder, whose name I need not mention). I understand Mr. Blews is often in the county; and that he is well acquainted with mining accounts, he has during the last few months given very satisfactory proofs to the shareholders in a neighbouring mine, in which he is also a large adventurer. I trust, therefore, that at next account meeting Mr. Painter, of whose character I have a high opinion, will gladly agree to the appointment of an auditor, as it is very unreasonable that the bulk of the adventurers (for the shares are mainly held by non-residents) should not have the privilege of receiving reports through an impartial and reliable channel.—AN OLD SHAREHOLDER.

CLARENDON CONSOLS.—Can you inform me whether it is in the power of the directors, without the assent of proprietors, to forfeit shares in arrears of call? And (although there is sufficient money in hand to carry on their operations till next meeting) whether, in case of an eventuality, they are vested with the power of making a call?—R. C. City.

LEGITIMATE MINING.—I heartily approve of the manner in which you treat this subject. Only let people who invest in mines enquire how the numerous fortunes have been made, principally in Cornwall, and they will find that it was by going into mining as a business, looking to the merits of the concerns they embarked in, and making up their minds to carry them out to the best advantage, and after paying a few calls, probably in the aggregate a small amount, they began to grumble, without knowing in the least the position and prospects of the mines. But a great evil to which I would now draw your attention is the existence of a few persons, mostly in the City, who make a practice of running down certain mines, about which they know nothing whatever. This does much harm; and persons are often prevailed on to sell shares in mines because they are said to be worthless. I have often been strongly advised to sell East Russell, and even not long ago, because I was told the mine would never come to anything. I have no doubt some of your correspondents can explain this matter more fully, and I hope some steps will be taken to prevent such practices. Cannot the law reach those who wilfully and maliciously depreciate other people's property? If any one has sold his shares in East Russell upon such representations, would he not have a claim for damages?—AN INVESTOR IN MINES.

COMPANY OF COPPER MINERS IN ENGLAND.—This company was originally formed for working copper mines in England and Wales. Their charter was granted by William and Mary, 1690. For several years they have not been connected with mining; they are ironmasters, tin-plate manufacturers, and copper smelters. The Mines Royal Company was chartered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; they have works near Swansea, hold their annual meetings in December, but never publish any reports.

QUARTZ REDUCTION COMPANY.—Although the company held a meeting some time since, yet I perceive that but little has been effected. After delaying and trifling with Mr. Squire for some months, they cannot accept his proposition, and the consequence of this is that they take the best bargain they can for the property. Mr. Green offered them 3000*l.* for the plant, and surely they would be unwise did they not accept his proposal. I remember the time when the shares of the old Agua Fria were at 1*l.* prem., that Senator Gwynn, of California, slapped his hands on his breeches pocket, and offered to give 2*l.* prem. for any amount of shares. Of course, he was refused; at that time we were not aware that this was merely American swag. We have, however, paid dearly for our misplaced confidence; and all those who have invested in gold mining shares, from the peer to the peasant, will have cause to remember the delusive transaction of the years 1851-52. The directors should at once wind up the affairs of the company, and let the best price we can for the works and plant, and no more of these disastrous adventures. On a moderate calculation, at least 200,000*l.* of money must have been spent on these ephemeral and deceptive projects.—CLERICUS: Torquay.

ASHBURN UNITED, AND LEGITIMATE MINING.—The letter from Mr. Nicholas Ennor shall appear next week; it reached us too late for this Journal.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26, 1859.

There appears to be a law regulating the progress of commercial industry bearing a strong analogy to those laws which so curiously determine the movements, in great cycles, of the earth's temperature and magnetism. As the physical forces move by undulations, so we see in our social progression a wave-like phenomenon. Starting—on the commercial ocean, for example—from the hollow of the wave, we see at first a slow upward movement, which gradually increases until the crest is reached, on which we ride in sunshine for a season, to fall again into the shadow of the lowest point. The sea-bird riding on the waters may be regarded as a type of the progress of every human industry.

Mining—if we look at its history since the commencement of the present century—will be found to have moved by such a system of undulations as we have indicated, and its ups and downs will exhibit a somewhat remarkable regularity. By mining, we would here be understood to mean rather the speculation in mines than the actual exploration of the earth for mineral treasures. It may be that periods of depression, and periods of undue excitement, are not to be prevented; that they are beyond the control of any legislative power, or any moral force: still certain it is that both, like the paroxysms of fever, are abnormal conditions, due to an unhealthy atmosphere. Notwithstanding that we have since 1800 witnessed several phases of excitement—running riot even to madness, on two or three occasions—and an equal number of deep depressions, when all that surrounded the mining market was beyond measure gloomy, yet if we examine the returns for the last sixty years they will show how foolish has been the excitement, and how idle the depression.

We started in 1800 with a produce of 2522 tons of tin, this continued with great regularity until 1816, from which time the quantity gradually rose to 3000, 4000, and 5130 tons, which amount it reached in 1838. The stanniferous produce still steadily rose to 6000 tons in 1855, and in 1857 we find it is 6582 tons.

Our copper mines in Cornwall and Devon at the end of the 18th century produced about 50,000 tons of ore annually. The quantity steadily increased to 145,688 tons in 1833, and we find the produce is each year larger until, in 1857, it reaches 191,798 tons. The sales at Swansea exhibit an equally steady advance, and for the last eight years the total quantities of copper smelted in this country have been as follows:—

Year.	Tons.	Year.	Tons.
1850	23,868	1854	23,073
1851	22,796	1855	26,078
1852	20,515	1856	29,518
1853	22,384	1857	29,482

We are not enabled to determine our lead produce for so long a period

as that of copper and tin, but we find that—in 1845, our produce was 51,436 tons; in 1846, it was 54,853 tons; in 1850, it was 64,572 tons; in 1855, 65,529 tons; and in 1857, 66,835 tons.

Our iron manufacture and coal produce exhibit a yet more remarkable rate of increase, and the study of those few figures show us the encouraging fact that our natural production is in an increasing ratio, although liable to slight oscillations.

The yield of the British rocks is uniform, under the sway of a given amount of human industry, but we see that it is not influenced by the pressure of the highest amount of rash speculation. The fever heat of the share market produces no effect upon them, neither does its state of collapse influence to any degree worth mentioning the value of the goods which Nature advances as we now are from the depressing effects of a "crisis," it will be wise to use the strength which we regain, with discretion.

Mining may be fairly called a speculation, but legitimate mining is as fair a speculation as any other commercial enterprise. Mining has been, unfortunately, regarded as a game of hazard; it is not mining which should be so designated, but the abuses which have surrounded it.

The British Isles still teem with the divining rods of honest industry. To realise the largest amount of success in our subterranean explorations, the conditions of the rocks, the nature of mineral lodes, and the composition of the metalliferous ores must be studied. Machinery must be judiciously employed in aid of human labour. Education, indeed, must be the helm to guide us in our "venture," and our impelling power must be strict honesty of purpose.

In the House of Commons, on the 17th inst., Mr. INGHAM moved for returns of the number and names of the Inspectors of Coal Mines in England, Wales, and Scotland, with their respective salaries, and the districts for which they act; of the number of coal mines within such several districts respectively, and of the visits of inspection in every such district since the Act 18 & 19 Vict., cap. 105 (1855); and, for the same period, of the number and dates of accidents in every district whereby more than one death was occasioned, and of the nature of every such accident—distinguishing those cases in which the mines had not been inspected by a Mine Inspector previously to such accidents, so far as the said return can be furnished by the several Inspectors.

This is as it should be. The subjects of this motion have frequently been discussed in our columns, and the numerous instances adduced of fatal accidents occurring in coal mines which had not been previously inspected by the Government officers remains uncontradicted. Although the cases mentioned were few as compared with the number of collieries in Great Britain, yet, when considered in connection with other circumstances, they were quite sufficient to indicate the working of the system, and to give rise to a strong suspicion that the Act of Parliament was either defective in its provisions, or improperly carried into execution. As far as our knowledge went, we were and are of opinion that the fault rests chiefly with the Inspectors. The returns will show most conclusively and unquestionably how far we are correct in the opinions we have expressed, and we shall be rejoiced to find that the cases we have cited are exceptional, and that the system of inspection as a whole, throughout Great Britain, is such as it was intended to be, and that the Inspectors have done all that could be reasonably expected of them to carry, with energy and discretion, the law into effect.

When the data which these returns will give us before us we shall again recur to the subject; in the meantime we may very properly congratulate the working colliers on the prompt attention which the House of Commons now gives to their grievances, and that a gentleman so well qualified by past services and an intimate knowledge of the subject as Mr. INGHAM most undoubtedly is should again have given them his valuable and efficient assistance in Parliament.

From the communications that have appeared in our columns during the last three or four weeks, it appears that some of the Inspectors are very desirous to avoid all responsibility, and to throw it altogether upon the owners and managers of collieries. In one way and another this has been repeated again and again, and with as confident a tone as if such a proposition were either reasonable or compatible with the interests of the public. It has been said "that inspection, to be useful, should aim at punishing neglect, and visiting collieries where there is reason to suppose that removable danger exists." How such collieries are to be discovered the writer saith not. To meet cases of this kind a proposition was made that certain returns should be obtained from each colliery, giving a tabulated statement as to the mode and the means of ventilation, &c., by which, undoubtedly, a vast amount of valuable information would be obtained, although we fear it would induce a greater amount of non-inspection than already exists. Even this scheme, it appears, was rejected by the Harrogate meeting, because "such returns would bring a serious responsibility upon the Inspectors," one of them stating "that nothing would so effectually sap his usefulness in searching out and fixing neglect upon the proper party, if he himself were implicated."

According to these definitions of their duties, as given by the Inspectors and their friends, it appears their chief duties are in the police courts, and that anything which saps their usefulness in convicting offenders against the rules is to be especially repudiated; whilst the dirty, disagreeable duty of going down pits and personally examining the colliery works is limited to those mines only where there is reason to suppose danger exists; whilst any attempt to obtain correct information as to the mines in a dangerous condition is unequivocally condemned, because the possession of such knowledge and continued non-inspection would implicate an officer of the Crown.

We need scarcely say, for it is self-evident, that all this straining after irresponsibility is mischievous and absurd. Each Inspector, being chief in his own district, is responsible to the Crown and the public for the efficient discharge of his duties. The responsibility of the owners and managers is one thing—that of the Inspectors is another; and no plausibilities will be accepted as an apology for the neglect of imperative duties.

Such revelations as these conclusively prove the necessity there is for the institution of some governing head to combine and direct the labours of the whole body of Inspectors, instead of permitting the performance of such important duties to be influenced, as at present, by the crochety notions of individual caprice.

The winding-up order made by Mr. Commissioner FONBLANQUE on the petition of THOMAS MITCHELL, of Exceat, near Seaford, Essex, in the matter of the BOG MINING COMPANY (limited), as described in another column, is a satisfactory proof, so far as the working of the Act goes, of the facility with which shareholders in mining adventure can rule its management, and bring disputed points to an equitable issue; but here our admiration of the power thus granted ceases, for in the present instance there are certain *ex parte* statements and allegations advanced touching the connivance of the directors with their manager, which go far to evidence the great amount of fiction upon which legal motions are so very frequently based. The evil is that mining should be so often characterised by that dissension and splitting of interests which could lead to so grievous a state of things; and it is somewhat remarkable that where shares are held by a class of persons such as the shareholders of the Bog Mine are represented, there occurs, generally speaking, a great difficulty in management; for, ever jealous and suspicious, those persons defeat their own interests by marring every effort to induce community of action; and unless such petty adventurers get rich at once by some sudden stroke of fortune, some *coup de main*, in nine cases out of ten they become sullen, obstinate, and discontented.

To such temperaments may the procedure we now notice be mainly referred. Sir JOHN DORSET, after a long career marked by a high order of intelligence and unsullied honour, is not a man likely to hold 50 shares upon sufferance!—for the mere purpose of securing any individual a managerial position. Nor are Messrs. WIGSTON and CHIFFEY, his co-directors, of a less elevated grade of gentlemanly independence, probity, and good principle. The others mentioned may be accepted as persons selected from the body of shareholders as worthy of a place at the board with those gentlemen, and all repudiate having given any undue support whatsoever to CHESHAM, who, it appears, had been the original grantee of the property, and upon whose claim the company was projected. It is also but just to remember that the "Bog Mines" are not a mere speculative enterprise. The "Bog Mine," in Wentnor, Shropshire, is, perhaps, one of the oldest in the United Kingdom: it was first worked by the Romans, and in more modern times many hundreds of thousands of pounds sterling worth of lead constituted the prosperous results of adventure carelessly enough pursued, and with the most imperfect means, for the mining in the district of the Stiperstone range, followed but slowly on the more improved and

Son's colliery, near Willenhall, fortunately without causing any personal injury beyond a slight scald to the engineer, although the effect upon the engine-house showed the extreme force which the steam had acquired. Some of the plates were worn, and it was intended to replace them that day; but it can scarcely be doubted that there was a deficiency of water at the time. An ingenious apparatus to be fixed to boilers for the prevention of such casualties, the invention of Mr. Thomas Archer, jun., of Dunston, near Gateshead, is being introduced into the district. It consists essentially of a pipe leading from the box in which the safety-valve works to the fire of the boiler, and in case of the water falling below a certain level, or the steam rising beyond a certain pressure, the valve rises so as to allow the steam to escape through this pipe and be discharged upon the fire, which it would necessarily at once extinguish. In the first case, that of the water sinking below a certain level, the valve is raised by the action of a float. The contrivance appears ingenious and simple. As an illustration of the extreme ignorance and carelessness of the men often entrusted with the care of engines, it may be remarked that a gentleman of much practical experience observed, in reference to this invention, that it would be necessary to secure it by a cage, so as to render it impossible for the engineer to plug it, and thus prevent its action. Instances of similar conduct by engineers have often occurred in the district.

The ingenious machine for making horse-shoes, previously described in the *Mining Journal*, has since been brought more fully into action, and with the most satisfactory results. All who have seen it in operation appear satisfied as to its practical value. In addition to the features already described another has been brought into play, which the inventor regards, and apparently with good reason, as constituting a valuable improvement. It consists of two steel plates, the edges of which, by an ingenious modification of rotary motion, are made to press on each side against the edges of the shoe at the moment when the groove for the heads of the nails and the nail holes are being stamped. The pressure of these plates on the edges of the horse-shoe prevents its being bulged out by the stamping, and it has the further effect of leaving the edges smooth. This feature of the invention has not been applied to the machine which has been at work for nearly two years at Burdett's works in America, and which has produced an immense number of horse-shoes. So many futile attempts have been made to produce horse-shoes by machinery, that there is a predisposition to distrust the practicability of any machinery having that object; but an inspection of Mr. Burdett's invention, in operation at the Chillington Works, can hardly fail to remove such a prejudice, not to mention that the machine has been thoroughly tested in America; and that the inventor, instead of being simply the author of a series of contrivances which promised great results, has thrived by their practical success. The English patent for his "Rotatory Squeezer," for reducing puddlers' balls into blooms, was purchased many years ago by the late Mr. James Foster, of Stourbridge, one of the ablest of the South Staffordshire ironmasters, and is in constant operation at the extensive works in which his family have an interest, the Chillington Works being one of these. This apparatus is self-acting, and in addition to its value as a rapid and most efficient means of effecting the object in view, it forms an excellent check upon the puddler, for unless the balls are properly prepared it tears them to pieces. This was one of its great recommendations in the eyes of the late Mr. Foster, who stood pre-eminent for the quality of his iron; and on this account he dubbed it with the cognomen of the "Tell-tale."

Messrs. T. and R. Boote, of Burnley, have patented a new mode of manufacturing tessellated, inlaid, and other ornamental tiles. The process is thus described by the *Staffordshire Advertiser*:

"A mass of common red brick-clay is beaten into a mould of the required size, and after the removal of the mould the block is cut by a series of parallel wires, at one process, into so many quarters of the requisite thickness. A surface coating for the quarry of finer clay, of the required colour, and about one-sixth of an inch in thickness, is obtained by a similar process, the wires in this case being placed so much closer together. The coating is then placed upon the tile, which is put in a press, upon an iron plate, perforated in the form of the pattern intended to be inlaid. Underneath is a metal die, also in the shape of the design with which the tile is to be decorated. A 'bat' of fine clay, about an eighth of an inch thick, and of the required colour—or colours, if the pattern is composed of more than one—is placed upon this die, which is then forced up by powerful mechanical pressure, and inlays the clay into the surface of the quarry above. After a few days' drying the quarry is scraped, to bring out the clear outline of the pattern; they receive a few days' further drying, and are then ready for the oven. It is said that by the process previously used one man is expected to make about three dozen tiles per day; the tiles are a month or six weeks from the commencement of the making before they are ready for the oven; and the present price is about 15s. per yard, exclusive of the additional cost of laying floors composed of many small tiles. The new process employed by Messrs. Boote enables them to turn out with one machine, and four or five attendants, 100 dozen tiles per day; to get them in the oven in a week or ten days at the most; and to supply tiles of excellent quality and tasteful design at 8s. or 9s. per square yard."

The half-yearly meeting of the South Staffordshire Railway Company was held to-day at Birmingham, Mr. R. C. Chawner, Chairman of the company, presiding. As the line is leased for seven years to Mr. McClean, and in reversion to the London and North-Western Railway Company by an agreement, which a bill is now before Parliament to ratify, the proceedings possess little interest. The dividend under the lease has been, for the seven years ending August last, 4 per cent., and for the next seven years will be 4½ per cent., reverting to 4 per cent. under the provisions of the new lease at the close of that period. The Chairman stated that it was expected that the short line joining the Cannock branch to the Trent Valley at Rugeley would be open by June. This will prove a valuable means of transit for the important mineral district extending from Walsall to Rugeley.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

FEB. 21.—The reports of the position and prospects of the Iron Trade this week are highly satisfactory, and present indications of a good trade for a considerable time, unless disturbed by the political aspect of affairs on the Continent. The orders from America, which for a long period past have only been small, are now increasing, and occasioning a better state of things in the steel trade at Sheffield, which is rapidly improving in consequence. The enquiry for all descriptions of merchant iron is steady, and gradually improving, and all our works are in full operation. The rates established at quarter-day have been well maintained, and we hear very few complaints of the system of underselling, which has prevailed of late to a very considerable extent.

We have to report an improved demand for coal for manufacturing purposes, arising from the increased prosperity of our manufacturing trades. The rates are well maintained, and we hear no complaints of any deficiency of supply. Several new collieries in Yorkshire and Derbyshire are being opened, so that the supply will in a short time be much augmented.

In a recent *Journal* we noticed the completion of a shaft at Workop by the Duke of Newcastle to the top hard coal of Derbyshire, and which is sunk through a considerable thickness of the magnesian limestone, and several miles to the east of the present worked coal field of Derbyshire. The late Duke of Newcastle, by the advice of Mr. Woodhouse, the eminent mining engineer of the Midland Counties, first settled the question of the existence of the coal measures under the magnesian limestone near Workop. He completed a boring more than 300 yards deep, and found several beds of coal. It was on the faith of these borings that the Shire Oaks Colliery was established. Mr. Woodhouse is well known in this and several other mining districts for his enterprise, energy, and practical scientific attainments, which are manifest in undertaking to prove the existence of coal under the magnesian limestone formation, so opposed to the opinion of all practical men of the district. This spirited enterprise of the Duke of Newcastle is the offspring of our leading engineer in the Midland counties.

We hear it is contemplated to erect a foundry in Chesterfield, near the railway station. The capital is stated at 12,000l., and about one-half is already promised by the projectors. We cannot see why a project of this kind should not prove a valuable undertaking if properly conducted.

The diminution in the productiveness of the Eyam Mine has had the effect of depressing the whole of the mining adventures in Derbyshire. Why it should do we are at a loss to imagine. The success of other adventures should not be depreciated by the decline of Eyam.

The Mill Dam Company are proceeding satisfactorily with the new shaft, which it is expected will be walled in in about a month. The engine bed, &c., is being superintended by Mr. R. France, of Sheffield, an experienced contractor, and the engine is by Messrs. Davy Brothers, engineers, of Sheffield, who have made some splendid pieces of machinery, and which have given great satisfaction.

The Mill Town Mine, at Ashover, is doing exceedingly well, and the men are raising some fine specimens of ore.

The Haslam Pipe Company, at Matlock, sold 1½ ton of ore, the produce of four men in a few weeks. The mine is, we understand, looking well.

Some alterations are being effected in the boilers of the New Midland Mine, at Ashover, with a view to a saving of fuel.

The North Derbyshire Company are sinking the new shaft, and putting the machinery and other works in its complete position as possible. The Roland Mining Company will make an allotment of the shares in the course of the ensuing week.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FEB. 24.—The events of the past week are devoid of special interest. The collieries generally are doing a good business, but we observe that at some of those on the Wear considerable heaps of coals are accumulating. The period is, however, approaching when the yearly engagements of the colliers terminate, and, consequently, the renewal of those agreements is a subject of much importance. We do not anticipate that there will be much excitement respecting those yearly bindings, or that any important change will be made in the present rate of wages. We have heard, indeed, of one instance on the Wear where the workmen have sent in to the owners a petition for an advance on the present rates; but the general feeling is certainly quiet on the subject.

The engine at the Hebburn Colliery has been again got to work, the damage having been repaired. At present there is 10 feet of water above the coal seam. The large new engine is expected to be got to work in two months from the present time. It is not expected that the works can be resumed until this engine is got into operation.

The works at the Felling Colliery have also been resumed. The damage caused by the boiler explosion there having been repaired, and three new boilers put in. Much difficulty is, however, met with in the workings from water. Rumours have been current lately respecting meetings having been held of the parties interested in the lifting of this water, but no understanding appears to have been as yet arrived at.

The half-yearly meeting of the North-Eastern Railway Company was held at York on Friday, when the proposition to amalgamate that company with the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway was carried almost unanimously. A meeting of the shareholders of the Newcastle and Carlisle Railway Company was held on the same day, when a similar proposition was made. But then the result was somewhat different, as much opposition was given to this by a portion of the shareholders, and a discussion of four hours' duration ensued, ending finally in the motion being shelved until the annual meeting, which is to be held in March. There is evidently a strong feeling amongst the shareholders, which is also shared in to some extent by the general public, against this amalgamation. It is a step which ought not to be hastily adopted, and we trust that at any rate the subject will be thoroughly ventilated before any decision is arrived at. It certainly would appear that this railway (that is the Newcastle and Carlisle) contains all the elements of success within itself as a distinct line, if it were conducted in a spirited manner; and this proposed amalgamation has much the appearance of a monopoly, which would not tend to the interests of the shareholders, or to those of the general public.

The Jarrow Docks are to be fully opened for traffic on March 3. It is anticipated that there will be a great saving of expense in the shipment of coals by the improvements introduced at those works. The cost of shipping coals at the present Bransford drops is 7d. per ton, while the estimated cost of the same process at the new docks is to be only 2d. per ton. This will effect a saving of from 8000l. to 10,000l. per annum. Mr. Harrison, the engineer, states that in those docks vessels drawing 20 feet of water can be loaded at the worst tides, and at spring tides vessels drawing 24 feet; that, in fact, the largest vessels crossing the Atlantic can be loaded here. The directors have decided to present Mr. Harrison with a piece of plate of the value of 250l., and also the sum of 1000l., in consideration of his services in connection with the construction of these docks.

The French Consul here has notified to Mr. John Bowes and partners that his Government has included the Ravensworth West Hartley coal amongst the steam coals to be supplied to the French navy, satisfactory reports having been made after trials at Cherbourg. This coal is worked at the Seaton Burn Colliery, which is situated at the western part of the great steam-coal district. The workings have been lately much enlarged, and a large quantity of coal is now worked. This firm is one of the largest in the district, and they are extensively engaged in working coal of every description, and also in the making of coke.

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

FEB. 24.—The general condition of the Iron and Coal Trades has undergone so little change since our last, that it is needless to enter into lengthened comments. Most of the large works are pretty well supplied with orders, and a steady enquiry exists for iron of all descriptions. Railway iron is being sent away in large quantities to the Continent, the demand both from France and Russia being good. From America not many fresh orders have been received, although the old connections are being revived. Freight at the present moment ranges as follows:—Coal: Aden, 50s.; Bombay, 50s. to 55s.; Calcutta, 50s. to 52s. 6d.; Ceylon, 40s.; Cape of Good Hope, 35s. to 39s.; Hong Kong, 50s. to 55s.; Mauritius, 40s. to 45s.; Rio Janeiro, 34s. to 35s.; Rio Grande, 30s. to 32s. 6d.; Madeira, 14s.; Smyrna, 18s. to 18s. 6d.; Venice, 18s.; Athens, 19s.; Constantinople, 17s. 6d.; Gibraltar, 15s. 6d.; Liverpool, 6s.; London, 8s. 3d.; Portsmouth and Southampton, 7s. 6d.;—Iron: Buenos Ayres, 40s.; Constantinople, 23s.; Havannah, 25s.; Naples, 23s.; New York, 18s.; Smyrna, 23s. to 24s.; Trieste, 24s. to 25s.

The steam coal trade is still rather dull, and house and coking coal sells but slowly. This is attributed, in a great measure, to the unfavourable state of the wind, which prevents vessel going on their voyages. The Newport coalowners have yielded to the remonstrances of the press, and reduced their prices for coal at the rate of 1s. per ton. It is now selling at the wharves at 9s. 6d. instead of 10s. 6d. The Dock Company have also decided to reduce their rates on coasting vessels immediately, but it is alleged that they are unable to make any further alteration until a meeting of the proprietors has been held. It is to be hoped the trade will soon begin to revive, although much remains to be done on the part of the authorities before any very decided reaction can take place.

The reports and meetings of the local railway companies present sufficient evidence of the falling off which took place last year in the iron and coal trades. A general decrease in their receipts is the unpleasant consequence of this, and lower dividends have been paid. During the last half-year, ending December 31, the receipts on the South Wales line were, 173,667l. 17s. 6d., as compared with 188,503l. 5s. 1d. during the same period of 1857. "This result," says the directors, "is attributable, in a great measure, to the depression of the iron and coal trades, which have revived but little during the half-year; and also to the increased competition caused by the extreme lowness of the freights for shipping. It is satisfactory, however, to observe that some improvement has taken place in the traffic receipts; and from the intimations which have been received from some of the largest coal freighters upon the railway, the directors believe that are justified in looking forward to the resumption of more active operations during the current year." The Chairman, at the meeting of the shareholders, also assigned as a reason for the diminution the low rates of freight. "Iron," he said, "after getting to Cardiff or Swansea, instead of coming into London by rail, was first taken by sea to Bristol, and then round the Land's End, and this for 6s. 6d. per ton. It is clear, however, that this can only be done at a loss on the part of shippers."

The Vale of Neath Company have suffered in a similar manner. The passenger traffic, we are informed, had fallen off 18 per cent., and this is attributable to the reduction of wages in the large colliery works at Aberdare and Merthyr Tydfil. "The workmen," said the Chairman, "having less to spend, travelled less, and hence the decrease. Next to this was the falling off in the coal trade, and the depressed state of the shipping interests, which, coupled with the falling off of the iron ore traffic, had affected their returns to a very considerable extent. This depression, he believed, was but of a temporary character, and he looked to the completion of the Briton Ferry Docks as the most feasible means of checking the effects of such depression, and of lessening, though he did not expect it would prevent altogether, those fluctuations in trade to which all railways were liable. Another falling off, though not considerable, was that of iron ore traffic. The iron trade had been bad, and the traffic considerably low, and it had been, during the past half-year, somewhat smaller than the improving trade would seem to justify."

The Pen-y-darren Works, Merthyr, have been disposed of by Mr. Wm. Henry Forman to the Dowlais Company. The works consist of six blast-furnaces, with puddling-furnaces, rolling mills, &c., and the mineral work-

ings run parallel with those of Dowlais. The owners of the cottage property in the neighbourhood having heard a report that the blast-furnaces would be blown out and the mill stopped, sent a requisition to petition Mr. Forman to consider their interests in any arrangements he might make for the transfer of the works. Mr. Forman, in his reply, says:—"The report is quite correct that I have arranged with the Dowlais Iron Company for the transfer to them of the mineral field of the Pen-y-darren Iron Company, under lease from the trustees of the Marquis of Bute. I trust the fears entertained by the lessors are, to a great extent, groundless, as I expect the number of men in the employment of the Dowlais Company will be so much increased that there will be tenants in a short time for all the houses that are built on the Gellifaelog estate. I have already mentioned the subject to the Dowlais Company, and I am assured they will do all in their power to lessen any loss that may unavoidably arise from the change."

A contract for railway and dock works at Penarth has been given to Messrs. Smith and Knight, of London, who are perhaps the largest contractors in England, having at present in hand contracts to the amount of 7,000,000l. sterling. The amount of the tender is 300,000l. The Penarth Harbour Railway will shortly be opened, and great convenience to coal-owners and ironmasters will result.

The directors of the Taff Vale Railway say, in their report:—"The directors have subscribed 250l. to enable the Aberdare Steam Coal Association to conduct a series of experiments by competent and authorised Government officers, for ascertaining the comparative value of Welsh and North of England steam coals. The results of these experiments are not yet officially announced, but the directors are informed that they confirm the report on the subject made to Parliament by Sir Henry de la Beche and Dr. Lyon Playfair."

At Tredegar a new blast-engine is about to be erected. It will be of sufficient power to supply six furnaces with blast. The steam cylinder is 57 in. in diameter, the blast cylinder 144 in., and the stroke will be 12½ ft. The large beam will be 42 feet long. An accident occurred to the machinery of the Quick Pit last week, by which a temporary stoppage was occasioned. Messrs. T. Powell and Son are understood to be reaping great success with their "New Tredegar Pit," 7 yards below the thick coal vein, now working, they sunk through another seam of coal, and 15 fms. further on they will reach another celebrated and valuable vein. This reward is well deserved, as great enterprise has been displayed by the firm alluded to.

A most disastrous boiler explosion took place on board the *Black Eagle* steam-tug in the lock of the East Dock, Cardiff, on Tuesday morning. The steamer was the property of Messrs. T. Elliott and Co., shipbrokers, and had only arrived from London that morning. She was tugging a vessel out of the dock, but hardly moved when the boiler burst with great violence, and huge masses were flung many yards distant. A number of blast tubes, 3½ in. in diameter, and 7 ft. in length, were scattered in all directions, and a piece of iron, weighing upwards of 1 cwt., was propelled 150 yards. The captain of the tug and seven other men were either killed on the spot, or died in a few hours afterwards, and the body of one has not been found up to the present time. The coroner's inquest has not yet been held, and we are, consequently, unable to state the exact cause of the disaster, but it is believed that the engineer was in fault, the water being too low in the boiler. Some reliable particulars will, however, be obtained in time for our next report. One or two accidents of a trivial nature have occurred at the works this week.

MANUFACTURE OF CAST-STEEL.

It seems to be the fixed determination of inventors to discover a process for producing cast-steel from iron at one operation. From time to time modifications of the Bessemer process and of the Uchatius process have been patented, yet it is difficult to believe that if the original be unsuccessful the modifications could remedy the defect. An invention has just been patented by Mr. Brooman, for a correspondent, which, it appears, is intended as an improvement upon the Uchatius process, as the chief alteration seems to be that the iron to be operated upon is treated in fragments instead of granules. In the specification of the patent it is stated that the object of the invention is to produce cast-steel from iron of any description at one operation; it consists in cementing, in a suitable crucible or furnace, fragments of iron or steel of any description by means of a mixture composed of oxide of iron or of manganese, soda (either plain or hydrogenised, such as resin or soot), and potash, soda, lime, alumina, or other alkaline or earthy material in the state of an oxide or a salt. In order to produce the required reactions between these substances it is necessary to mix them intimately by means of water or some other suitable solvent and to spread them as uniformly as possible among the fragments of iron and steel; or, instead of uniformly spreading the mixture in this manner, the substances may be placed in layers in the crucible or furnace. The carbon impregnated with the oxides and the salts is not affected by the air, but combines intimately with the iron or steel. The combination is favoured by the nascent state of the carbon and by the electric action set up by the oxides or salts. The remainder of the process is conducted as before. The quantities of carbon and of oxides of iron and manganese, as well as the number and quantities of the alkaline or earthy materials requisite to the efficient performance of the invention, vary considerably with the variable nature of the metals operated on and of the product desired, so that no specific amounts can be fixed upon as the best in all cases; but, as an example, it may be stated that to convert iron or steel of inferior quality into good cast steel about 3 per cent. of alkaline material and from 2½ per cent. to 3 per cent. of carbon or carbonaceous matter, such as resin or soot, may be used.

LEGITIMATE MINING AS AN INVESTMENT.

BY JOHN ROBERT FIFE.

In the month of October, 1858, we said that our principal object in writing this series of papers was to assert the claims of British mine shares (if not to precedence at least to equality) with more favoured public securities, and, if possible, to contribute to the promotion of a healthy return of public confidence in this particular description of joint-stock property. Having directed attention to the exceptional position in which the share markets in general then stood, values being low, notwithstanding the cheapness of money, owing to the distrust engendered in the public mind by the fatal consequences of the great commercial panic from which we were just emerging, and having commented with some degree of severity on the carelessness with which some correspondents of the *Mining Journal* treated the subject of share dealing, by which a false impression of the value of mine shares as an investment was conveyed to the non-professional reader, we spoke of the necessarily false conclusions which must follow from a comparison of the Mining Exchange with the Stock Exchange in respect of the modes in which their business is relatively conducted. It was shown that there were certain peculiarities properly belonging to British mining, which rendered it impossible to treat the shares similarly to railway or other stock; and a hope was expressed that when the peculiar individuality of shares in our home mines was better understood, mining for copper, lead, and tin would receive from the public that proper consideration and support to which we considered it unquestionably entitled; and in order to prove that the industry for which we were contending was not retrogressive in its character, we exhibited as the result of 10 years' retrospection that the value of labour being equal, metals had very much advanced, and the prices of leading materials very considerably fallen during that period. The uncertain status which British mining has with the investing public necessarily led to an investigation into the probable existing causes contributing to the maintenance of this most unsatisfactory state of things—our comments in this branch of the general subject embraced the trickery of specious mine nomenclature; the resuscitation of abandoned mines simply on the authority of tradition; the continued working of mines after their worthlessness had been fairly proven; the frequent stoppage of most promising adventures, owing to the patience of shareholders becoming completely exhausted by an apparently endless series of calls, a remedy being suggested in the subscription of a share capital of respectable amount at starting, which would not only obviate the necessity for continuous calls, but create a property independent altogether of the richness or poorness of the mine; the unhealthy stimulus imparted to the share market by the operations of the "bulls" and "bears;" the extraordinary fluctuations in the market prices of shares, which were shown to arise principally from the operation of causes intimately connected with the peculiar genius of mining property, and over which the gentlemen of the mining market and the managers of mines, however well disposed, could have no possible control.

and the want of wide-spread publicity for mining intelligence. On this head we enlarged to an extent proportionate to its importance, and we record with pleasure the growing disposition evinced by the managers of the public press to give to British mine shares in their daily and weekly impressions a fair and equitable exposure. Much yet remains to be done, however, in this department, more particularly in the daily report of prices; there cannot exist any sound reason why the report of one journal should differ materially from that in another, the only requisites to ensure correctness being a little more trouble and care in the collection of the necessary information. The constitution and management of mining companies have received from us a fair share of attention, and in the discussion of this department the relative merits of the Cost-book System and the Joint-Stock Companies Act (limited) have been freely canvassed, as well as the political signs of the times, as regards their bearing on British mine shares, in the event of a rupture of the peace of Europe.

It will be seen from a perusal of the foregoing *resumé* of the leading subjects discussed in these papers, that our aim has been to deal with principles directly influencing the public position and progressive development of British mining as a great national industry; whether any good has resulted to the commonwealth of mine shareholders we know not, but of this we are satisfied, that in view of the ground already traversed their continuance, emanating, as they do, from a private individual, can serve no useful purpose. What we intended to do has been accomplished, and in future, unless under exceptional circumstances, our communications to the *Mining Journal* will refer more particularly to passing events, both in the share market and at the mines. The last five months has been a period instinct with mining progress, many discoveries of first-rate importance have been made during that time, and we think that the most sceptical opinions on the soundness of mining must yield before the convincing argument of the following statistics. We have taken a few of the dividend and progressive mines from the Share List of the *Mining Journal*, ascertained the mean of the buying and selling quotations in October, 1858, and February, 1859, and the following is the result:—

DIVIDEND MINES:—	Mean Quotations—Oct., 1858.	Feb., 1859.
Carn Brea	£ 52 10 0	£ 72 10 0
Cradock Moor	25 10 0	29 10 0
Doleath	167 0 0	305 0 0
Grampian and St. Aubyn	67 0 0	93 0 0
Herodfoot	6 7 6	8 0 0
Providence	63 10 0	77 0 0
South Canadon	397 10 0	450 0 0
South Tolgus	74 0 0	78 15 0
South Frances	192 10 0	227 10 0
St. Ives Consols	29 10 0	105 0 0
United Mines	84 10 0	118 15 0
Wendron Consols	34 10 0	41 0 0
West Seton	267 10 0	329 10 0
Wheel Basset	202 10 0	227 10 0
Wheel Charlotte	1 8 9	4 5 0
Wheel Margaret	29 0 0	50 0 0
Wheel Trelawny	25 10 0	32 0 0
PROGRESSIVE MINES:—		
Bryntal	4 2 6	10 15 0
Conduvor	67 10 0	78 15 0
Cargol	7 0 0	12 0 0
Cook's Kitchen	4 15 0	5 15 0
Copper Hill	83 15 0	102 10 0
Crelake	0 18 9	2 2 6
East Basset	96 5 0	225 0 0
East Tolgus	53 10 0	66 10 0
East Trevelin	2 3 0	5 5 0
East Russell	5 10 0	21 0 0
Gonowen	5 7 6	6 7 6
North Hoskar	18 5 0	31 0 0
Rosewarne	31 0 0	69 0 0
Tolcarne	0 8 0	0 18 6

Many improvements in the share market have in the interim not been sustained, but taking the above List as it stands, we challenge the opponents of British mining to exhibit like results in any other branch of the stock and share market, or even anything approaching to it in a remunerative sense. It has been our good fortune to keep the bulk of the foregoing adventures steadily before the attention of our friends, and for the prizes thus gained we have been frequently congratulated. In one paper of this series, when discussing the apparently extraordinary fluctuations in prices, we stated that the public must continue to look to their agents for early information from the mining districts; an opinion which we would reiterate, not from any desire to exaggerate the claims of our order, but from a knowledge of the difficulties which have to be surmounted in the collection and rapid transmission of reliable news. In order to afford such facilities to that portion of the public who honour us with their patronage, we intend immediately to publish a Price Current of British Mines, supported by the most perfect Cornish organisation obtainable, the particulars of which will be found in the advertising columns of this impression of the *Mining Journal*. Our aim has been to promote loyalty the welfare of "One and All," and we trust and believe that legitimate mining as an investment will continue to progress in public favour, notwithstanding the dicta of the unreasoning, and the limpid sophistry of the malevolent.

PEAT FUEL.—(From a Correspondent.)—Although no one can accuse the Irish Peat Company of want of perseverance, yet it must be allowed that their progress has been most unsatisfactory; nearly the whole of the large capital has been expended, yet no dividend has been paid. Many patented inventions, both English and foreign, have been tried, but nothing has been continued long enough to enable a just decision to be given as to which are valuable and which are not. It may be objected that each of these inventions have required some time to develop them, and that, therefore, there is some excuse for the course pursued, and presuming that this objection will be raised, the *Mining Journal* during the past few months furnishes details of several inventions the success or failure of which could be ascertained immediately, and one just patented by Mr. Mercer, of Paris, appears to be of this description, so that it is certainly worth the consideration of the Irish Peat Company. According to Mr. Mercer's invention the peat is first cut from the ground by means of any convenient spade or cutting tool, but the apparatus which he prefers to employ consists of a tool or cutter having four cutting edges: to this tool a descending motion is imparted, whereby it is caused to enter the peat, and to divide or separate it by its four cutting edges, so as to cut a cube of peat within it. Another cutter then comes into action, and by passing along the base of the cube, severs it from the ground, when the cutters are elevated, carrying with them the detached cube of peat. The apparatus may be fixed on a framing mounted on wheels, which travels on baskets, rails, or other receptacles of a pious nature, which are to be placed in any convenient centrifugal machine, and the moisture is then expelled by the action of centrifugal force. The peat is subsequently placed in a vessel which revolves on a vertical cone or pivot, and within which rotate a series of arms or agitators, whereby all the particles of the peat are thoroughly well mixed and stirred up. From this machine the peat may pass to a pair of vertical millstones, whereby it is crushed and thoroughly pulverised. The peat having been sufficiently prepared by the millstones is forced by the action of scrapers down a central passage into suitable pressing and moulding machines. It is important, however, that the discharge pipe should be of a sufficient length to ensure the compressed peat retaining the particular conformation which has been imparted to it by the screw or other pressing appliances. It is also proposed to manufacture hollow or perforated blocks of peat fuel by placing within the die or discharge pipe one or more internal cone pieces, similar to what are used in the manufacture of drain pipes or perforated bricks, by which means an improved form of combustible is obtained. After being thus pressed and moulded, the blocks or articles are carried forward on endless travelling bands to suitable drying stoves, heated by the waste gases from the ovens used for carbonising the peat.

RAILWAYS IN CHILL.—The quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. on the shares of the Copalpo Railway Company, declared at Copalpo on Oct. 2, is advertised for payment. It is also announced that at a meeting of shareholders, held at Copalpo on Jan. 1, a quarterly dividend of 4 per cent. was declared, together with a bonus of 10 per cent. on the capital. The permanent way of the Copalpo Extension Railway (the highest in the world) has been laid throughout the entire way, and Mr. W. Evans, the engineer, reports that the fencing round the Chancery Station and the goods depot, with the other buildings at the station, are rapidly progressing. On Jan. 8, Mr. Taggart, the locomotive superintendent of the Copalpo Railway, made a trial trip over the extension line with perfect success, and carried the locomotive to the summit of the line, gaining an altitude of 1450 feet higher than any summit ever previously reached by a locomotive. The engine in question was one which had been running for several years. It has four driving-wheels coupled, and of 5 ft. diameter; the cylinders 13 in. diameter, and 26 in. stroke. It was worked during the greater portion of the distance with steam under 100 lbs. pressure, and expansively cutting off at half-stroke. The heaviest gradient on the line is 260 ft. to the mile, or 1 in 22. The line is expected to be opened in a few weeks. It is to be under the same management in all respects as the Copalpo line, the traffic upon which is so remunerative that it pays the shareholders quarterly dividends of 4 per cent., making 16 per cent. per annum.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—At the monthly meeting of the committee, on Tuesday, the chief inspector (Mr. H. W. Harman) presented his report, from which the following are extracts:—We have at this date 430 boilers and other works and 1327 boilers under inspection. Since January 28 we have visited 177 members, and examined 427 boilers and 371 engines. Of these five visits have been special, and four boilers specially examined, also 19 boilers have been internally and 13 thoroughly examined: 137 diagrams have been taken from 64 cylinders, and copies forwarded to members with those suggestions for the general improvement of the engines, which the indications appeared to render necessary. The number of boilers found defective was as under:—20, 3 dangerous; from 21 to 19, 1 dangerous; safety-valves over-weighted and otherwise out of order, 24, 3 dangerous; pressure gauges out of order, 24; water-gauges out of order, 8; blow-off cocks out of order, 23, 1 dangerous; deficiency of water, 2; total, 114; and 13 dangerous: 12 boilers were also

without blow-off cocks; 8 without glass gauges; and 8 fusible plugs were inoperative from being placed in the wrong position; 1 from being coated with hard scale. In some instances it is to be regretted that the recommendations we are called upon to make in reference to repairs are not carried out so readily as we wish. In one case lately, neglect of the precautions suggested led to an accident during the night, but fortunately resulting only in injury to the boiler, and temporary stoppage of the works. We have also found a large number of safety-valves with the spindles passed through stuffing-boxes, and in one establishment three were also stuck fast, so much so that the inspector had to use his utmost strength to the levers to force them open.

STEAM-BOILER ASSURANCE COMPANY.

We have looked forward with some anxiety to the complete registration and commencement of the operations of a company whose preliminary advertisements, some months ago, appeared in our Journal, and the novelty of which, combined with the evident advantages it offered, received at that time our warmest approval. We allude to the Steam-Boiler Assurance Company, whose first complete advertisement will be found in our columns this day. We say we looked with anxiety for this result, because we were well aware that even in the most experienced hands great difficulties must in the present day necessarily be thrown in the way of forming a joint-stock company, especially an insurance company, which could not be registered under the Limited Liability Act. We have reason to know that such has been the case with the formation of this society, and nothing short of Manchester perseverance and determination to overcome every obstacle would have enabled this company to ride in the comparatively smooth waters of an ample subscribed capital, and with a list of names on its executive that is a sufficient guarantee of the mode in which its operations will be conducted. We need scarcely allude to the names of the trustees, except to remark that the two well-known practical business men for Manchester (one especially well known in the case of the Western Enquiry) are not likely to lend their names to any society whose principles, did not in their judgment deserve support, and to a body of directors whose business qualifications were not well known to them. The board of directors, a small one—a great advantage where work is to be done—is eminently practical. The names of Mr. B. Fothergill and Mr. W. McNaught, the trustees, are too well known to our engineering friends to need comment, as ranking amongst the first men in their profession; whilst Mr. Galloway, one of the firm of our largest boiler-makers, supported by Mr. Leeming, an extensive worsted-spinner, of Manchester, and Mr. Haworth, a private gentleman and active member of the Town Council, add to the engineering element a valuable knowledge of general business, conducted on an extensive scale. The company have been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. R. B. Longridge as chief engineer. It is doubtful whether in inspection of steam-boilers any gentleman in the profession has had so much experience, his position for four years in the same capacity with the Manchester Prevention Society giving him unusual facilities for this class of knowledge. As secretary, the directors have appointed Mr. J. Cox, one of the active promoters of the society, and who having been for many years branch manager and accountant with the National Provincial Bank of England, may undoubtedly be considered well fitted for this position. Whilst the formation and superintendence of the many agencies of the company have been entrusted to Mr. W. Hannan, who jointly with the last-named gentleman has worked indefatigably in the formation of the society, and who now will undertake scarcely less important duties; for it must be remembered that the great success of a company of this kind must be in its distribution of risks over a wide surface, and obtaining a sufficient number of such risks to cover a necessarily considerable expenditure in the proper inspection of the boilers insured. The most prominent portions of the prospectus of the society being given in the advertisement, we shall only draw attention to one or two points that seem specially deserving of notice. It alludes to the establishment of this society, as a check upon any idea that may be entertained in some quarters of enforced Government inspection. We fully believe it will thus operate, and on this ground alone we think commands the attention and support of all millowners and employers of steam power. The premiums charged, including as they do a necessarily efficient inspection, appear to us extremely moderate; and the life tables should certainly be adopted by every millowner. For 1s. per head per annum 50s. would be secured in all ordinary cases to the widow or children of any poor person who might be the victim of one of these calamitous explosions—a sum that would oftentimes keep them from the workhouse, and render them no burden to their friends. If it were not for the Government duty this sum would only be one-half, or 6d. per head; and we trust that steps may be taken by the company to endeavour to obtain some modification, or even repeal, of this tax, for the benefit of the prudent but poorer portion of the community. We think that if this could be accomplished few millowners would hesitate themselves to pay 6d. per head per annum as a matter of philanthropy, if not of personal benefit.

We conclude by stating we are glad to hear formal proposals on upwards of 100 boilers have, during the last fortnight, been made to the company in anticipation of the commencement of working, and that the promises of support already given will afford full occupation to the staff of inspectors for the next two or three months. We say we heartily wish it God speed.

IN THE COAL MARKET. during the week, a large amount of business has been doing at a considerable reduction in last week's prices; there was a good supply of every description of coal, upwards of 500 ships having been placed in the market, of which number only 95 were left unsold, the closing prices being—Best Wallsend, 17s. 6d. to 17s. 9d.; second quality, ditto, 15s. 3d. to 16s. 6d.; manufacturers', 14s. 6d. to 15s.; and Hartley's, 13s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.

EXPORTS OF COAL IN JANUARY.—From Messrs. Laird and Co.'s Statistics of the Coal Trade, it appears that the total exports last month were 293,992 tons, which was an increase, as compared with the corresponding period last year, of 8050 tons; and a decrease, as compared with the preceding month, of 87,085 tons. During January the northern parts exported 137,082 tons—an increase as compared with the corresponding period last year of 9833 tons; Yorkshire ports, 17,454 tons—increased, 3099 tons; Liverpool, 30,290 tons—decreased, 7243; Severn ports, 94,373 tons—increased, 13,331; Scotch ports, 14,793 tons—decreased, 10,970 tons.

COAL CONTRACT.—The Admiralty require tenders for 400 tons of South Wales coal, for Bathurst, River Gambia—March 8.

RAILWAY CONTRACTS.—The Madrid and Zaragoza Railway Company require tenders for the supply of 2420 tons rails, 48 tons fish-plates, 23 tons joint-plates, 13 tons bolts, 2 tons spike screws, 5 iron girders, and 8 locomotive engines, all for the construction of the railway.

IN SALTPETRE, during the past week, there has been more activity, prices showing a decided tendency to improve; we note sales of 3600 bags of Bengal, 3½ to 4½ per cent. refraction, 42s. 6d.; 6½ to 7½ per cent. refraction, 41s.; 8½ per cent. refraction, 40s. 6d.; also 400 bags, 3½ per cent. refraction, on private terms; and 500 for arrival, Jan. shipment, at 40s. During the past week 394 tons have been landed, and 313 tons delivered, leaving the stock in hand 2880 tons against 5478 at the same period last year.

THE AUSTRALIAN JANUARY MAIL, which in ordinary course would be due in London in the middle of next week, is not expected to arrive for another week, in consequence of the detention of the *Ocean Steamer* at Sydney for a similar period. This circumstance, however, may give the several colonies an opportunity of replying by it to the advices from England by the November mail; but, on the other hand, it is not probable that the coming mail will be to hand before the departure of the outward Australian mails on the 12th and 16th inst., on which occasion the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company commence the new Australian postal contract.

At the English and Australian Copper Company meeting, on Monday (Sir William Foster, Bart., in the chair), the report of the directors and accounts, which showed a profit of £170,145. 8d. only, were received and adopted; the small profit being accounted for by the low price of copper. Sir C. Rich was re-elected a director; Mr. Bentinck was appointed auditor, and a distribution from the assets of the company of 2s. 6d. per share in lieu of dividend was agreed to, payable on Monday, March 14. Thanks were voted to the committee of conference, and it was resolved that they should continue in office for another year. A detailed report of the meeting will be found in another column.

At the Scottish Australian Investment Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. W. H. Dickson in the chair), the resolution authorising the creation of 51 preference stock to the extent of 200,000l., was carried unanimously. The Chairman, in proposing the resolution, stated that although the board wished the meeting to create 200,000l. preference stock, they by no means contemplated issuing any more than the amount in the first instance, but that they would be guided in issuing it by the opportunities that may present themselves of investing additional capital advantageously. At the request of the proprietors present, the directors gave the assurance that they would not issue more than 100,000l. of the stock without previously obtaining the sanction of the proprietors for so doing at a general meeting. In the course of a very lengthened discussion upon the advisability of issuing the new shares, Mr. Ward complained that in the report issued by the directors, and purporting to be a report of what took place at the last meeting, his case had been most unfairly represented, his statements had been distorted and made nonsense of; in fact, he was sorry to say that every argument in favour of the directors was fully set forth, and anything against them kept back. He did not make this charge so much for himself as that he thought such backhanded reports were calculated to prejudice him in the eyes of the shareholders at a distance whom he represented. The Chairman assured Mr. Ward that there was no such intention as he had implied, but remarked that, of course, the report circulated was only a condensation of what had occurred. Mr. Anderson thought that the course proposed was altogether wrong. It was a solvent company borrowing money. The Chairman explained that it was the genius of the company to acquire a low rate and dispose of at a high rate. Mr. Morehead stated that they did not intend to extend their present business unless very gradually, but that additional capital could be profitably employed. He should always bear in mind that the further from their centre the greater must be the inducement to embark in any investment. A shareholder had referred to the profits realised by the sale of the Bon Accord and Good Hope properties as not being legitimate profits, but he contended they were so, because whatever property they might hold they should consider that year by year it was increasing in value. A shareholder remarked that Mr. Morehead had been eighteen years in their service, and had never made a bad investment, which was a sufficient guarantee, he thought, that they could trust the new capital in his hands. Mr. Morehead expressed his willingness to confer with the directors respecting the appointment of trustees in the colony, if it were considered desirable. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MEXICAN AND SOUTH AMERICAN COMPANY.—We are glad to state there is again some prospect of this concern being brought to a close, so far as the main body of the contributors are concerned, though at a heavy sacrifice. On Saturday the Master of the Halls approved of the compromise with the large creditors at 12s. 6d. in 11., and on Thursday another call of 5s. per share was made. Proceedings are going on to bring in more contributors.

WEEKLY LIST OF NEW PATENTS.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—J. HOSKINMAN, Glasgow, N. B.: Construction of ships, vessels, and boats, and in propellers for propelling the same.—W. H. CHURCH, Stratford: Atmospheric and hydraulic engine for sailing and steam-vessels.—J. LEE, Lincoln: Manufacture of cranks for steam-engines and other purposes.—J. WILSON, John-street, Sunderland: Improvements in ventilating mines, and in combining apparatus used for such purposes.—J. S. JOSEPH, Rhosyllan, near Wrexham, North Wales: Improvements in coke ovens, and in cooling and extinguishing coke.—J. E. MCCONNELL, Wolverhampton: Improvements in steam-boilers, and in the generation and treatment of steam.—H. P. BURT, Charlotte-row, Mansion House: Railway carriages and wagons.—H. HANSFORD, West Bromwich: Building ships and other vessels.—H. LEE, Birmingham: Changing or reversing motion.—T. HUNT, Crews: Improvements in steam-boilers or generators, and in the prevention or combustion of smoke.—J. WRIGHT, Sheffield: Reducing and rolling steel and iron wire and other forms of such metals in long lengths.—R. MUSSETT, Coleford: Improvements in the manufacture of steel iron and cast-steel.

RECOVERING OXIDE OF MANGANESE.—Mr. Haefley, of Kearsley, proposes to recover oxide of manganese by treating products arising from the manufacture of chlorine with lime or barytes, and in such manner that there shall be an excess of alkaline earth. The substance so treated is submitted to heat, and he finds that the temperature should be above 212 deg. Fahr. The lime he subsequently extracts by an acid, and for this purpose he can use another quantity of the aforesaid product from the manufacture of chlorine, which usually contains free acid. In raising manganese of commerce to high oxides he proceeds in the same manner.

PREPARATION OF BLACKLEAD.—Mr. Chick, Bristol, proposes in the preparation of graphite, plumbago, or blacklead, to grind the blacklead to a fine powder, and mix it with a small quantity of olive oil, or other fatty or oily matter. The compound is then pressed together, and after some days it is again ground, and is then ready for use.

THE LARGEST STEAM HAMMER IN THE WORLD.—Messrs. R. Morrison and Co., of Newcastle, have just completed the largest steam hammer in England: it is constructed upon Mr. R. Morrison's patent principle, and is for the Mersey Steel and Forge Company, Liverpool. The total height is 21 ft., and the width between the frames 14 ft. 6 in. The clear height from the ground to the underside of the frames is 9 ft. 4 in. The hammer bar is 15 in. diameter, and 19 ft. long, and is made of steel, with the piston, which is 36 in. diameter, forged in one solid piece—the hammer bar forming a solid mass of steel weighing above 7 tons in the finished state, with a stroke or clear fall of 6 feet. The gearing for working it is very simple, it consists of a single wheel; which in the hand of any competent workman is amply sufficient to render the huge mass obedient to the slightest wish of the foreman. The cylinder is 36 in. in diameter, and weighs, finished, above 8 tons; the two frames weigh 15 tons. The hammer when in its place will stand upon an immense mass of cast-iron, wood, and stone, 32 ft. long, 18 ft. wide, and 9 feet deep. The hammer is intended to prepare the steel (Mr. Clay's patent process) for being rolled into plates, which are now becoming so extensively used for shipbuilding and other purposes. In addition to this hammer, Messrs. Morrison and Co. have in course of manufacture a 5-ton hammer and a 2-ton hammer for the Imperial Russian Government. These make six hammers constructed by the Messrs. Morrison for that Government within the last two years—clearly showing that the development of Russian manufactures is claiming a large share of the attention of that Government. Messrs. Morrison are also constructing a 3-ton hammer for Messrs. W. G. Armstrong and Co., for the manufacture of Mr. Armstrong's famous wrought-iron rifle guns. Other hammers of less size are being made on the works.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.—The traffic receipts for the week ending February 20 amounted to 10,560l. 13s. 8d.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.—Receipts for the week ending Feb. 19, 66l. 14s. 5d.; number of passengers, 16,013.

RAILWAYS IN TURKEY.—The REPORT of SIR MACDONALD STEPHENSON, with maps, are published by J. WEALE, 59, High Holborn, W.C. Price 6s., or in case 10s.

PARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN having a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the IRON SHIPBUILDING, and having a good connection and small capital, with prospect of good orders to commence with, WISHES TO MEET with a MONIED PARTNER, to establish the above business on the Tyne or other suitable river. For further particulars, address "ALPHA," care of Messrs. Inglis and Daggett, solicitors, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ANTIMONY ORES FOR SALE, supposed to contain from about THIRTY to FORTY PER CENT. of LEAD.—Apply to "A. B.," Post-office, Truro, Cornwall.

COPPER WIRE.—The ADVERTISER would be WILLING to PURCHASE ONE TON OF COPPER WIRE, good quality, at the price in your Journal, folio 124, Feb. 19, delivered in London—1s. 1d. per lb., less the usual cash discount.—COPPER, Feb. 22, 1859.

TO IRONMASTERS AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS.—A GENTLEMAN of industrious habits, and well acquainted with the above branches of business, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT to give his whole time as AGENT, on commission or otherwise.—Apply, "R. W.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO IRONMASTERS.—WANTED, an AGENCY for the SALE of MERCHANTS' and STEEL IRON, for Sheffield and its neighbourhood. The advertiser has for the last fifteen years been connected with ironworks, and accustomed to call upon all large consumers of both the above irons, consequently known to them, and, if well supported in quality and price, can command a fair amount of orders.—Address, "O. P. S.," Post-office, Sheffield.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS.—A PERSON who has had CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE in the MANAGEMENT of IRONWORKS, and in the OPENING and WORKING of COAL and IRON MINES, is DESIROUS of OBTAINING a SITUATION. Would not object to go abroad. Unexceptional references will be given.—Address, "M. R. J.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A FEW GENTLEMEN having COMBINED to CARRY OUT a SMELTING ENTERPRISE in SPAIN, and deeming it an excellent opportunity for obtaining a large return upon the capital embarked, are DESIROUS of finding a FEW MORE to JOIN THEM, in order that the advantages of the Limited Liability Act may be availed of. It is proposed to register a company with 10 shares of £500 each, and as every care has been taken to secure the best system of management, the most satisfactory results are anticipated. This enterprise offers no inducement whatever to speculators relying upon share transactions, but affords a desirable opportunity for bona fide capitalists to invest in a highly lucrative business.—Apply to "O. N. M.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

TO ALKALI MAKERS.—WANTED, a thoroughly PRACTICAL FOREMAN, for the MAKING of SODA ASH. He will be required to superintend the construction of the necessary furnaces, &c., and be competent to undertake the direction of the works in the absence of the principal.—Apply by letter only, to Messrs. ALLEN and Co., wholesale and export druggists, Charterhouse-square, London.

TO ALKALI AND SULPHURIC ACID MANUFACTURERS.—The ADVERTISER has had the sole management of a large manufactory for several years, and is competent to PLAN, DIRECT, or MANAGE a similar concern of any magnitude, and on the most improved principles, is OPEN to TREAT with manufacturers having works at present in operation, or capitalists about to erect the same, in any part of England or abroad. Highly respectable reference as to ability and character will be given.—Communications may be addressed to "X. Y.," care of Mr. Jas. Newton Warburton, 30, Cumberland-row, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TO CEMENT MANUFACTURERS.—WANTED TO RENT or PURCHASE, CEMENT WORKS of known good character.—Particulars to be addressed to Messrs. TAYLOR and WOODWARD, solicitors, 28, Great James-street, Bedford-row, London.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTURE OF ALUMINIUM.—A GENTLEMAN who has EXTENSIVE WORKS in FULL OPERATION for the MANUFACTURE of ALUMINIUM, and who has already succeeded in producing the metal, is DESIROUS of MEETING a CAPITALIST to JOIN HIM in the commercial working of the process.—Address, "B. Y.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

INVESTMENT.—The THREE POSSESSORS of a very extensive MINING COMPLEX, situated near Cologne, SEEK SOME PARTNERS, with a capital of £5000 to £10,000, payable within two years, for the MANAGEMENT of their TWENTY COPPER, LEAD, and BLENDE MINES. Some are DIVIDEND MINES already. Hitherto about £20,000 have been spent in the enterprise, and the sum demanded is necessary to force it, and to make it very lucrative. A dividend of 15 per cent. may confidently be expected. For further particulars, apply to Mr. ERNEST WINKLER, at Overath, near Cologne, Prussia.

TO SHIPPERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—FOR SALE, about THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY TONS heavy OLD RAILS; and ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY TONS SECOND-HAND serviceable RAILS, of useful sections.—Apply to CRAWFORD BROTHERS, Broad Chare, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FOR SALE, a 24 in. WHIM HORIZONTAL ENGINE, with a 10 tons boiler, nearly new, in excellent condition, and drawing machine attached. As this engine is very superior in make and condition, parties requiring one will do well to examine it.—Apply to Mr. C. WEAVER, 21, Southernhay, Exeter.

FOR SALE, a 70 in. cylinder DIRECT ACTING PUMPING ENGINE, 10 ft. stroke, with three boilers, about 36 tons.—For further particulars, apply to Capt. DALE, East Crinis Mines, St. Austell, Cornwall; or to Mr. E. KING, 27, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

WEST END MINE AND QUARRY OFFICES, 10, REGENT STREET, S.W.

MESSRS. BRUNTON AND CO., ENGINEERS AND MINERAL SURVEYORS, undertake the MANAGEMENT and WORKING OF MINES, QUARRIES, &c., and CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of all MINERAL PROPERTIES in their offices with system, economy, and regularity. Messrs. Brunton and Co. beg to inform proprietors of mines, &c., that the business of these properties is carried on in their office upon the following principles, viz.:—Accounts systematically and closely made up. Statements in detail, and clear summaries of finance and expenditure. Entire and impartial openness of books, reports, and documents, to all shareholders. Immediate communication of any important occurrence to the shareholders.

MINERAL PROPERTIES SURVEYED, and ESTIMATED, OF MACHINERY, PLANT, and COSTS OF WORKING FURNISHED.

DEBENTURES OF FIFTY POUNDS EACH, BEARING INTEREST AT FIVE PER CENT.—The Directors of the BRISTOL AND FOREST OF DEAN COAL COMPANY (LIMITED), under powers of the Act of Parliament, are NOW RECEIVING APPLICATIONS FOR DEBENTURES OF FIFTY POUNDS EACH, for three, five, or seven years. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, with option to the lenders to convert into shares within a year. About £11,000 have been expended. The property consists of three extensive seams of coal, with engines, machinery, and buildings. One of the seams has been won, and the coal is expected to be in the market in about two months. The colliery is near the port and railway station at Lydney.

Applications may be made to Mr. G. S. BRYANT, sharebroker, 2, Stephen-street; or to Mr. B. D. COLLINS, managing director, at the offices of the company, 6, Bridge Parade, Bristol, February 4, 1859.

CALEDONIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Caledonian Railway Company will be HELD in the Merchants' Hall, Hutcheson-street, Glasgow, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of March, 1859, at One o'clock afternoon, in terms of the statute.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday, the 3d of March, inclusive, until after the meeting.

By order of the Board,
THOS. SALKELD, Deputy Chairman.
ARCH. GIBSON, Sec.

Caledonian Railway Company's Offices, Glasgow, Feb. 22, 1859.

COPIAPO RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., declared in Copiapo on 24 October last, will be PAID at the banking-house of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., on and after the 23d inst., to the holders of shares registered in England. Notice is also given, that at a meeting of shareholders held in Copiapo, on the 1st of January last, a QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. was DECLARED, together with a BONUS OF TEN PER CENT. on the capital, the particulars of which bonus may be obtained at the office of the Copiapo Mining Company, No. 2, New Broad-street.

By order, EDWARD J. COLE,
Copiapo Mining Company, Office of Registry and Transfer, 2, New Broad-street.

SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.—At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of this company, held yesterday, it was resolved—

- 1.—That the capital of the Scottish Australian Investment Company (Limited) be increased by an amount not exceeding £200,000, by the creation of new stock, as follows:—
- 2.—The said new stock to be issued in such lots, and at such times, as the directors for the time being may think best for the interest of the company.
- 3.—Such stock to be called Preference Stock, and to bear a fixed rate of dividend not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, to be paid out of the profits of the company, in preference and priority to any dividend of interest or dividend amongst the ordinary stockholders, and without reference to the year in which the profits may have been made.
- 4.—The Preference Stock to be first offered to those persons who at the time of the issue thereof shall be holders of stock in the said company, in accordance with the provisions of the contract of copartnership of the company.

THE CUMBERLAND BLACKLEAD MINE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital £20,000, in 4000 shares of £5 each. Deposit, 10s. per share. Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 19 and 20 Vict., cap. 47, sects. 4 and 5, 1856.

DIRECTORS.
RICHARD EALES, Esq., Exeter, Devon.
D. J. JOHNSON, Esq., Northampton-park, Highbury.
WILLIAM WATKINS, Esq., 14, Soley-terrace.
C. WORTHINGTON, Esq., Cliftonville, Brighton.

(With power to add to their number.)
BANKERS—The Bank of London.

SOLICITOR—William Black Barnes, Esq., 15, Cannon-street West.
RESIDENT AGENT—Capt. John Dixon, Borrowdale.

LONDON AGENT—Mr. George Chambers, Change-alley, Cornhill.
SECRETARY—Mr. T. Fuller.

OFFICES—51, THREEDEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

This company has been formed and registered for working the celebrated wad, or blacklead, and other minerals contained in the property. The graphite, or blacklead, technically called wad, is esteemed and known as the purest and most valuable ever discovered, and hence, during the period of its limited operations, the proprietors have been accustomed to open the mine for a few weeks in a year, during which period they realised the enormous sum of £238,625 9s., upon an outlay of £20,842 10s. 2d., leaving a profit of £217,782 18s. 10d.

The proprietors having amassed such a fortune from the returns of blacklead, and being advanced in years, the mine was closed for the last seven years. Since the decease of the principal proprietor, it has been granted to the present promoters upon favourable terms. A vein of copper and rich silver-lead has been discovered in the company's grant, which will add considerably to the value of the mine.

The mine is worked by adit levels driven into the mountain, no machinery being required. The lead, or wad, being found in a pure state, requires only to be cleaned from the outer surface, and has been sold at £3500 to £4500 per ton; the second class being used in the formation of crucibles for chemical purposes, machinery, &c., and, as expressed in an Act of Parliament, passed in the reign of George III., as a security for the security of this particular mine (Borrowdale), "it is found, by experience, to be necessary in the casting of bomb-shells, shot, and cannon balls."

Inspection of the mine is invited, and parties can satisfy themselves as to the proper state and condition of the mine, and the prospect of advantage to be received from it. Several of the directors and promoters have lately visited the mine, and from personal inspection are satisfied that Captain Dixon's opinion and views are based upon a good foundation. Their interview with the pencil manufacturers at Keswick was also very satisfactory.

EXTRACTS FROM DR. URE'S WORK ON CHEMISTRY, &c.

The blacklead is packed up in casks of 1 cwt. each, and deposited in the warehouses of the proprietors in London, where it is sold monthly at a price of from 35s. to 45s. per lb., equal to £3500 to £4500 per ton. The net produce of six weeks' working has amounted to £50,000. The mountain of Borrowdale, in which the blacklead is found, is 2000 feet high, and the entrance to the mine is 1000 ft. only below its summit.—Dr. Ure.

Borrowdale, or Chapelry, is in the parish of Crosthwaite, Cumberland, seven miles south-west of Keswick. This Chapelry is celebrated for the production of the finest plumbago, or blacklead, in the world. This mineral principally is called wad, embedded in grey felspar porphyry.—Gazetteer of the World.

REPORTS.

Greta Bridge Pencil Works, Keswick, Jan. 29, 1858.—I went up to the mine, as promised, on Thursday last, and gave Capt. Dixon to understand what was required in my report for your use. You have the substance, and perhaps a little rearrangement would be of service, without altering the facts. On reference to the plans you will be the better able to do this. He had written explaining why the mine closes. The facts were these:—Mr. Banks, having better half of the mine as owner, and holding about one-half the working shares, did not care to advance any more money after getting Robson's level to its present position, as there was a probability then, as now, of their coming on a valuable vein of wad daily; so he doubtless saw it his interest to discontinue after driving Robson's level to a certain point, their lease expiring some two or three years from the time it ceased to be worked. If any further information will be of service to you I shall be happy to render all in my power.

Wad Mines, Jan. 28, 1859.—Being convinced, as I am, of the great probability of there being many sops or bodies of wad yet undiscovered, I therefore submit the following propositions to your notice; and, first, I shall begin with Robson's stage, as being the lowest and nearest to the level of the bottom of the valley. Robson's level being 220 fms. driven in the lake vein, the entrance to the mine is 1000 ft. below its summit. At about 100 yards from the entrance there is a cross vein, which intersects the lake vein at right angles, and will also intersect Hampson's vein on the right, at about 10 or 12 fms. from Robson's level, where, in all probability, there may be a sop of wad. Hampson's passes through Grand and Dixon's pipes. At about 125 fms. from entrance there is a vein passing obliquely to the left of lake vein, which, by driving in about 500 fms. will intersect a wad vein, which appears in Robson's level at about 175 fms. At 200 fms. we come to Jack's cross-cut, where we cut through a very hard rock of greywacke, to the range of Grand Pipe; but, in my opinion, it was not sufficiently explored to determine whether there may be a sop of wad, or not. I now come to the consideration of Hastings' Pipe, of which I have always expressed a favourable opinion of there being a sop or sops of wad in the course of this Pipe, which was discovered on Gilbert's stage, where were strong indications of wad, which increased in appearance as we sunk down, and which is now down about 17 fms., where we cut a large feeder of water, which impeded the progress of working so much that it was given up in despair; but when Jack's cross-cut was cut on Robson's level we cut the same feeder of water, which drained in a great measure the upper part of Hastings' Pipe, and which can now be prosecuted with advantage, both by sinking and rising, and I hope will lead to the discovery of a valuable sop of wad, besides ventilating the lower part of the mine. I also recommend that a further prosecution of the lake vein should be proceeded with, until it intersects all the cross veins that are known, and where it is that all our hopes lie for the discovery of wad, and such is what constitutes a pipe. Robson's level is about 220 fms. The next consideration is Gilbert's stage, which is 115 fms. in length, and elevated above Robson's stage 45 fms. perpendicular. This stage was commenced in 1794, and finished in 1800, with the intention of making a communication with the Grand Pipe, which is 47 fms. perpendicular, from the surface, where wad was first discovered, and for draining and ventilating, and the further prosecution of trials, which has attended with great success. I also recommend that a further search be made into the course of Winkley's and Williams' pipes from Dixon's stage; these pipes produced a little more than 220 cwt., and are well worth a further trial. The trial now going on on Old Men's stage I recommended in my report of Nov. 3 last, and that also on Gill's stage at the same time, which I consider of the greatest importance. There is a vein bearing about north and south at about the distance of 200 yards from Gill's stage, in which no trial has ever been made, and where some small pieces of wad have been found lying upon the surface of the vein, which induces me to think there is a sop of wad which may turn up to be of the greatest importance; the vein is most promising, and I recommend a trial here most confidently. At the time the mine ceased to be worked Mr. Banks had declined to work with the existing company, the lease being near its termination, and no renewal of the lease being granted; hence it fell into the proprietors' hands. The subsequent decease of one of the proprietors has increased the delay of again opening it.

JOHN DIXON.

Applications for shares to be made to the directors in the following form:—

To the Directors of Allotment of the 2400 Shares for Issue.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you will allot me of the £5 shares in this company, and herewith enclose you £1, being the amount of 10s. per share deposit. I also undertake to pay the amount of calls that may be made thereon, in accordance with the provisions of the company's Act of Incorporation.

Signature

Date

Address

CONDITIONS.

That the deposit of 10s. per share shall be paid upon the number of shares applied for, to the credit of the directors, who bind themselves to allot the shares to the first applicants; but should the number of such excess the number to be disposed of—viz., 2400 shares, such deposits will be at liberty to pay up in full the amount of £5 per share, and be allowed 6 per cent. discount thereon.

Prospectuses and every information afforded at the office of the company, 51, Threadneedle-street, London. By order of the Board, THOMAS FULLER, Sec.

* The distance from the fireclay of German's vein in Jack's cross-cut to intersect Hastings' Pipe will be about 8 fms.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
MR. WHEATLEY KIRK respectfully announces that he is honoured with instructions to arrange, and SELL BY AUCTION, during next month, the whole of the exceedingly valuable MACHINERY FOR PREPARING AND SPINNING FLAX AND TOW, in the mills called MELL MILLS, DROGHEDA, IRELAND.—Further particulars in future papers and catalogues, or at the offices of the auctioneer, 4, Kirkgate, Leeds, or Cross-street Chambers, Cross-street, Manchester.

MOST EXCELLENT LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, in thorough repair, cylinder 44½ in., stroke 22 in., copper fire-box, nearly new, brass tubes, wheels 5 ft., by Sharp and Co., Manchester.—Apply to Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

STEAM ENGINES.—IMPORTANT TO MINERS, MANUFACTURERS, CONTRACTORS, EXPORTERS, AND OTHERS.

MESSRS. PAGE AND CAMERON, 64, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C., beg to inform exporters, manufacturers, and others requiring steam power, that they have OPENED A WAREHOUSE in the CITY, where they will always endeavour to KEEP IN STOCK A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW HIGH-PRESSURE AND CONDENSING HORIZONTAL, VERTICAL, AND BEAM ENGINES, FOR MANUFACTURING AND MINING PURPOSES. Also, HORIZONTAL AND BEAM BLAST ENGINES, FOR IRON SMELTERS, &c.

They have at present FOR SALE, at very LOW PRICES, the following HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM ENGINES, to which they respectfully invite attention and inspection, viz.:—A 30 horse power, 10 in. cylinder and 3 ft. stroke, with balance valves. Two of 15 horse power, 14 in. cylinder and 2 ft. stroke. One of 11 horse power, 12 in. cylinder and 2 ft. stroke. One of 8 horse power, 10 in. cylinder and 1 ft. 6 in. stroke. And one of 6 horse power, 8 in. cylinder and 1 ft. 6 in. stroke. All the above engines are bright, fitted with wrought scrap iron shafts and cross heads, and ready for immediate delivery.

Also in process of manufacture, a similar description of engine, of 70 horse power, 30 in. cylinder and 5 ft. stroke. Two of 40 horse power, 24 in. cylinder and 4 ft. stroke. Two of 30 horse power, 20 in. cylinder and 3 ft. stroke, all with balance valves, and several of 22, 20, 16, and 12 horse power.

The whole of the engines are fitted with massive foundation plates, are of a good, plain, and substantial build, and are peculiarly adapted for exportation. Being manufactured in sets and large quantities, Messrs. PAGE AND CAMERON feel assured that they can successfully compete with London or provincial manufacturers.

London, February 26, 1859.

ANGLESEY.

PARYS MOUNTAIN MINES.—IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE COPPER MINES AND SMELTING WORKS TO BE LET, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, comprising the entire set of the MONA MINE, and the ANLWCH SMELTING WORKS, and an UNDIVIDED MOIETY of the PARYS MINE, the whole being the property of the Marquess of Anglesey, and situated in the parish of Amwlch.

The former of these mines has been worked up to the present moment by the proprietor. The Parys Mine has been worked by a company under a lease, which will expire in October, 1859.

These well-known and justly celebrated mines continue to yield a very large quantity of copper ore, and present a fine field for the employment of capital, by which it is believed they will be brought to render a greatly increased produce.

Proposals will be received by Messrs. R. M. and F. L. Jones, No. 2, Telford-cott, Temple, London; and any further information may be obtained by application there, or to F. M. LEO, Esq., No. 22, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, London; J. P. BENNETT, Esq., Falmouth; Mr. GEORGE ASTON, 1, Crescent Wharf, Birmingham; and Mr. THOMAS EVANS, Washington-buildings, Liverpool.

COLLIERY TO BE SOLD.—TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, A COLLIERY IN FULL WORKING ORDER, having a present output of about 150 tons per day, which can be considerably increased, together with all TOOLS, RAILS, PLANT, &c., complete. The colliery is situated in the parish of Llantrisant, in the county of Glamorgan, and is connected with the Taff Vale Railway, Newport, Aberystwyth, and Hereford lines of railway, and is within 20 miles of the shipping port of Cardiff.

For further particulars and to treat, apply to Mr. H. J. HOLMES, solicitor; or Mr. JOSEPH HENDERSON, civil and mining engineer, Aberdare, Glamorgan.

FIRE CLAY IN THE IRON DISTRICT OF CLEVELAND.—TO MINERAL AGENTS.—TO BE LET ON LEASE, about THIRTY ACRES of most excellent FIRE CLAY, situated on the North Yorkshire and Cleveland Railway, about 20 miles from Whitby, Stockton, and Middlesbrough-on-Tees. The seam is 8 or 10 ft. thick, and can be cheaply worked out of the hill side. The analysis is thus:—Silica, 63.41; alumina, 34.75; iron, 0.52; lime, 0.65; magnesia, 0.67. A most favourable opportunity is presented to any energetic person with moderate capital, to erect machinery to grind the fire clay, and supply it to the potteries, blast furnaces, &c., sites for which can be had close to the railway. There are no fire clay works within 50 miles, and numerous furnaces, &c., are in the district.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. PRATT, Stokesley, Yorkshire.

GLAMORGANSHIRE.

TO BE LET, and entered upon immediately, all the VEINS, MINES, SEAMS, and BEDS OF COAL, CULM, and IRONSTONE, in, under, about, and on the farms and lands called CAERUGALL, TULCHA GASOL, and TYDU, comprising together 404 acres or thereabouts, situated in the parish of Llantrisant, in the said county, and contiguous to the Ely Valley Railway.—For particulars, apply to Mr. CUTHBERTSON, solicitor, Neath; or to Mr. WILLIAMSON, Llanelli.

FOR SALE, ABOUT FIFTY FATHOMS OF NEW FLANGE PUMPS, 18 in. bore, made of the best iron, and tested. Also, TWO WORKING BARRELS, 17 in. in the bore, with more pipes to match, flange bolts, spear plates, all complete. Also to be sold, about FIVE TONS OF CHAINS, varying from 1 in. to ½ in. in size, made of the best Staffordshire iron; a great portion of this is suitable for moving chain. Also, a first-rate WATER BALANCE, lately used at Pencelwdd Colliery, for drawing coals.—For particulars, apply to Mr. STOBART, Pencelwdd Colliery, near Swansea.

ON SALE, ONE PUMPING ENGINE, 170 horse power, in excellent working order. Also, ONE DITTO, 80 horse power. Also, ONE FAIR OF CONDENSING BEAM ENGINES, of 50 horse power, as good as new. ONE FAIR MARINE ENGINES, 50 horse power, and some HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM BOILERS, with furnace flues through.—Address, S. POLLOCK FORSTER, 29, Raval-street, Salford, Manchester.

NEW ZEALAND.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, THE ISLAND OF KAWAU,

Affording an opportunity to the minded speculator rarely met with. Kawau, which contains about 5000 acres, is of freehold tenure, and situated on the east coast of the Northern Island of New Zealand. It is distant some 30 miles to the northward of Auckland (the capital) and two miles from the mainland, and forms one of the principal landing points for vessels entering the Hauraki Gulf, or Frith of the Thames. The strait between it and the main land affords safe anchorage and favourable navigation for boats and small vessels, and the extensive natural harbour of Ron Accord, which runs about two miles into the centre of the island, is of sufficient depth and safety to shelter a considerable fleet of vessels.

The island contains copper, and mining was formerly carried on to a considerable extent. There are numerous bays and inlets in the island, surrounded with luxuriant vegetation, supporting a large number of wild and tame cattle.

Further particulars may be had, and offers in writing will be received, at the offices of the North British Australasian Company (Limited), to whom the property belongs. A royalty will be reserved on all minerals which may be found on the property.

By order, DAVID BUDGE, Sec.

27, New Broad-street, London, E.C., September 16, 1858.

CORNWALL GREAT CONSOLIDATED LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the meeting of the directors of this company, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD on FRIDAY, the 11th of March, at 1 o'clock precisely, at the Guildhall Coffee-house, Gresham-street, London, E.C., for the purpose of deciding upon the means to be adopted for raising funds for the use of the company; and also for considering the propriety of giving the directors power of borrowing under clause 37 of the Articles of Association; and also of altering the clauses 108, 112, and 113 of the said Articles of Association as regards the appointment of the officers of the company.

By order, CHARLES PEARSON, Secretary.

Office, 8, New Broad-street, London, E.C., Feb. 24, 1859.

DALE MINING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the ORDINARY MEETING of the shareholders in this company will be HELD at No. 1, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, in the City of London, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of March next, at Two o'clock precisely.

By order of the Board, J. DICKINSON BRUNTON, Sec.

10, Regent-street, February 23, 1859.

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN.—EAST WHEAL BASSET.

WHEAL BASSET.—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that the ACCOUNT MEETINGS of the undermentioned mines will be HELD as follows:—

GRAMBLER AND ST. AUBYN.—The FIRST TUESDAY in MARCH, and the FIRST TUESDAY in every ALTERNATE MONTH.

EAST WHEAL BASSET.—The LAST TUESDAY in MARCH, and the LAST TUESDAY in every ALTERNATE MONTH.

I also beg to give notice, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the said mines will be CLOSED ONE DAY BEFORE each MEETING, and NOT OPENED till TWO DAYS AFTER the MEETINGS.

By order, WM. RICHARDS, Purser of said Mines.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 8, New Broad-street, London, E.C., on TUESDAY, the 1st of March, at Twelve o'clock precisely, to receive important communications respecting the present favourable position of the mine, and on matters of finance.

By order, CHARLES PEARSON, Sec.

HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER SHARE (free of income-tax), for the half-year ended 31st December, 1858, will, in pursuance of a resolution passed at the stated meeting of the company, on 7th Feb., 1859, be PAID to the proprietors, at the office, No. 17, Crow-street, Dublin, on and after 1st March next.

ENGLISH AND AUSTRALIAN COPPER COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the DISTRIBUTION OF TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE, ordered to be made at the general meeting on the 21st inst., will be PAYABLE on MONDAY, the 14th March next. Warrants for the same will be forwarded to the registered address of every shareholder.

By order, BENJAMIN WILKINS, Sec.

N.B.—Shareholders who have changed their residence will be pleased to notify the same immediately.—Offices, 17, Gracechurch-street, London, Feb. 24, 1859.

STEAM BOILER ASSURANCE COMPANY,

MARKET STREET, MANCHESTER.

Registered pursuant to Act 7 and 8 Vict., cap. 110.

Capital £50,000, with power to increase to £100,000, in shares of £10 each.

THOMAS BAZLEY, Esq., M.P., Manchester.

J. ASPINALL TURNER, Esq., M.P., Manchester.

W. CUNLIFFE BROOKS, Esq., Banker, Manchester.

DIRECTORS.
BENJAMIN FOTHERGILL, Esq., Market-street, Manchester, Chairman.

WILLIAM MCNAUGHT, Esq., Royal Exchange, Manchester.

JAMES LEEMING, Esq., Water-street, Manchester.

CHARLES J. GALLOWAY, Esq., Knot Mill, Manchester.

JOHN HAWORTH, Esq., Thornecliffe, Old Trafford.

BANKERS—Messrs. Cunliffe, Brooks, and Co., Manchester.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Sale, Worthington, and Shipman, Manchester.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Child, Fitzgerald, and Taylor, 63, King-street, Manchester; Mr. C. H. MICHIE, 59, King-street, Manchester.

CHIEF ENGINEER—R. B. LOUGHRAN.

SECRETARY—Jonathan Cox.

This company has been established to supply a recognised want existing in an important section of the mercantile community, by applying the principles of insurance, combined with efficient inspection, to steam boilers.

The numerous explosions of steam boilers that have taken place during the last five years have proved the necessity of scientific supervision, which, if not voluntarily adopted by the employers of steam power, will doubtless be eventually forced upon them by Government interference.

It being evidently the interest of the company to prevent accidents to the boilers insured by them, they have been careful to select the highest engineering talent, and such as is known to be specially valuable in this particular department of the profession. Should such accidents, however, unfortunately occur, the insured will not suffer pecuniary loss in addition to other inconvenience.

The company appeal confidently for the support of all employers of steam boilers, not only on the ground of the wisdom and prudence that induce the careful manufacturer to insure his property generally, but on the still higher one of assisting in the prevention of the fearful sacrifices of human life that are almost sure to be consequent upon accidents of this nature.

The company insure boilers of every description, and also any damage arising to buildings and property from their explosion, exclusive, however, of fire risks and destruction of ships by marine boiler explosions.

They also assure the lives of workmen and others to a limited amount per head. Where boilers sustain injury from accidental causes, though explosions may actually ensue, the damage will be made good, or the amount thereof paid by the Assurance Company, according to valuation.

The owners of boilers who may not wish to insure for their full value, are at liberty to take policies for not less than £100 on each separate boiler, thus securing insurance and an assurance of £100 on each boiler, at a premium varying from 15s. upwards.

A "Registration of Steam Boilers" has also been established, on the principle adopted at Lloyd's in the case of ships. New boilers are examined and tested by the officers of the company, previous to leaving the works of the makers, and certificates issued according to their classification.

The inspectors will, if required, indicate the engines of the insured, and advice will be given by the chief engineer of the company in all matters relating to the economical use of steam-power.

TABLE OF PREMIUMS FOR BOILERS.

Pressure per square inch to which safety-valves are loaded.

Class. Above Lbs. 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300 320 340 360 380 400 420 440 460 480 500 520 540 560 580 600 620 640 660 680 700 720 740 760 780 800 820 840 860 880 900 920 940 960 980 1000 1020 1040 1060 1080 1100 1120 1140 1160 1180 1200 1220 1240 1260 1280 1300 1320 1340 1360 1380 1400 1420 1440 1460 1480 1500 1520 1540 1560 1580 1600 1620 1640 1660 1680 1700 1720 1740 1760 1780 1800 1820 1840 1860 1880 1900 1920 1940 1960 1980 2000 2020 2040 2060 2080 2100 2120 2140 2160 2180 2200 2220 2240 2260 2280 2300 2320 2340 2360 2380 2400 2420 2440 2460 2480 2500 2520 2540 2560 2580 2600 2620 2640 2660 2680 2700 2720 2740 2760 2780 2800 2820 2840 2860 2880 2900 2920 2940 2960 2980 3000 3020 3040 3060 3080 3100 3120 3140 3160 3180 3200 3220 3240 3260 3280 3300 3320 3340 3360 3380 3400 3420 3440 3460 3480 3500 3520 3540 3560 3580 3600 3620 3640 3660 3680 3700 3720 3740 3760 3780 3800 3820 3840 3860 3880 3900 3920 3940 3960 3980 4000 4020 4040 4060 4080 4100 4120 4140 4160 4180 4200 4220 4240 4260 4280 4300 4320 4340

lutory medicine, and the good effects produced on patients suffering from the above complaints, would appear incredible if not confirmed by daily proofs of the cures effected by them, and the permanent benefit derived from their use. These invaluable pills strengthen and strengthen the nervous system, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and reconstitute the constitution. Disease flies before them, and robust health returns. They are composed of vegetable extracts, unalloyed with a grain of any mineral or noxious substance. They may, therefore, be given with the utmost confidence, and with perfect safety, to delicate females and young children.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Nom.	Pr.	Bus.	Done.	Last Paid.
5120	Alfred Conso (cop.), Phillack [S.E.]	2 11 10.	7 1/4	0 1/4	7	20 0 0.	0 2 6-Feb. 1859
10000	Bampfylde (copper), Devon	0 12 6.	4	0	0	0 0 0.	0 0 0-May 1858
4000	Balford United (copper), Tavistock	2 8 8.	7 1/4	7 1/4	0	10 8 0.	0 3 0-Dec. 1858
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 10 0.	60	0	0	23 0 0.	1 0 0-Nov. 1858
300	Botalack (tin, copper), St. Just	5 5 0.	180	0	0	435 5 0.	2 10 0-Feb. 1859
1000	Carr Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15 0 0.	75	70 72 1/2	0	245 10 0.	2 0 0-Dec. 1858
200	Carr Brea (copper), Illogan	33 0 0.	37	0	0	5 0 0.	2 0 0-Mar. 1858
12000	Copper Mines of England (lead)	25 0 0.	25	0	0	7 1/2 per cent.	Half-yrly.
350000	ditto (stock)	100 0 0.	25	24 25	1	1 per cent.	Half-yrly.
1035	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	8 0 0.	30	29 31	0	2 9 0.	0 5 0-Jan. 1859
867	Carr Erwin (lead), Cardiganshire	7 10 0.	14	0	0	0 10 0.	0 10 0-Nov. 1858
128	Crawstith (lead), Cardiganshire	60 0 0.	300	0	0	145 0 0.	0 5 0-Jan. 1859
4076	Devon and Cornwall (copper)	4 4 0.	13 1/2	0	0	0 10 0.	0 2 6-Feb. 1859
1024	Devon G. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [S.E.]	1 0 0.	475	465 475	0	646 0 0.	7 0 0-Jan. 1859
305	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	125 17 6.	300	0	0	499 10 0.	7 0 0-Feb. 1859
300	East Darn (lead), Cardiganshire	32 0 0.	110	0	0	54 0 0.	3 0 0-Dec. 1858
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 5 0.	175	0	0	305 0 0.	2 10 0-Aug. 1858
1700	Exmouth (silver-lead), Christow	4 14 0.	8	0	0	3 15 0.	0 2 6-April 1858
1000	Evan Mining Co. (lead), Breckshire	5 0 0.	38	0	0	18 14 4.	1 0 0-Aug. 1858
2560	Foxdale, Isle of Man, Limited (lead)	25 0 0.	42	0	0	59 8 3.	1 0 0-Dec. 1858
456	Graham and St. Aubyn (cop.) [S.E.]	54 15 0.	95	90 92 1/2	0	18 10 0.	1 10 0-Jan. 1859
6000	Great South Toisa (S.E.), Redruth	0 14 6.	13	0	0	3 14 6.	0 2 6-Feb. 1859
1024	Herodotus (lead), near Liskeard	8 10 0.	8 1/2	8 1/2	0	3 0 0.	0 12 6-Feb. 1859
150	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 10 0.	100	0	0	108 1 0.	0 5 0-Feb. 1859
400	Liaburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	18 15 0.	100	0	0	317 10 0.	2 0 0-Dec. 1858
8000	Mendip Hills (lead), Somerset	3 15 0.	1 1/2	0	0	1 13 6.	0 6 0-May 1858
1800	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	25 0 0.	115	117 120	0	38 2 0.	2 10 0-Feb. 1859
20700	Mining Co. of Ireland (cop., lead, coal)	7 0 0.	13 1/2	0	0	14 3 2.	0 10 0-Jan. 1859
470	Newtown Mining Co., Co. Down	50 0 0.	35	0	0	55 0 0.	1 0 0-Jan. 1859
6000	N. Wh. Basset (cop.), Illogan [S.E.]	5 11 0.	7	6 6 1/2	0	14 12 0.	0 5 0-Aug. 1858
6400	Par Conso (cop.), St. Blazey [S.E.]	1 2 6.	16 1/2	16 1/2	0	32 15 0.	0 10 0-Oct. 1858
200	Phonix (copper, tin), Llanidloes	100 0 0.	420	0	0	294 10 0.	25 0 0-Nov. 1858
1772	Pulverton (tin), St. Agnes (Preferential)	0 0 0.	0	0	0	1 7 0.	0 7 0-Sept. 1858
560	Providence (tin), Uye Lelant [S.E.]	20 13 2.	73	73 75	0	84 14 6.	5 10 0-Feb. 1859
2500	Rhodwydd and Bachelidon (lead)	11 5 0.	12	0	0	0 16 0.	0 3 0-Jan. 1859
15000	Ruadon Colliery Company, Limited	0 5 0.	0	0	0	0 10 0.	0 1 0-Aug. 1858
256	South Carnon (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 10 0.	450	440 450	0	556 0 0.	0 10 0-Jan. 1859
256	South Garmar (cop.), St. Cleer [S.E.]	2 10 0.	450	440 450	0	556 0 0.	0 10 0-Jan. 1859
512	South Toisa (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	18 15 0.	13	72 1/2 75	0	81 10 0.	2 0 0-Jan. 1859
496	South Wales Franchise, Illogan [S.E.]	18 15 0.	230	217 222	0	826 0 0.	6 0 0-Jan. 1859
470	St. Ives Conso (tin), St. Ives	16 0 0.	70	0	0	926 0 0.	6 0 0-Jan. 1859
6000	Tincroft (cop., tin), Pool, Illogan [S.E.]	9 0 0.	40	43 1/2 44 1/2	0	9 3 6.	0 5 0-Feb. 1859
400	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	40 0 0.	120	120	0	64 5 0.	3 0 0-Feb. 1859
512	West Carnon (cop.), Liskeard [S.E.]	1 10 0.	21	21 22	0	145 2 6.	1 10 0-Jan. 1859
6400	West Forey Conso (tin and copper)	7 10 0.	7 1/2	0	0	0 2 6.	0 2 6-Mar. 1858
400	West Wales Conso (cop.), Camborne	15 0 0.	30	30	0	153 0 0.	7 0 0-Feb. 1859
240	Wheel Bar (tin), St. Just	15 0 0.	18	0	0	513 10 0.	6 0 0-Feb. 1859
512	Wheel Basset (copper), Illogan [S.E.]	5 9 6.	230	217 222	0	598 0 0.	3 0 0-Jan. 1859
256	Wheel Buller (cop.), Redruth [S.E.]	5 0 0.	120	115 120	0	815 0 0.	3 0 0-Jan. 1859
5120	Wheel Charlotte, Penryn	1 0 0.	40	38 1/2 40	0	0 8 0.	0 2 0-Feb. 1859
128	Wheel Friendship (copper), Devon	50 0 0.	90	0	0	2385 10 0.	0 10 0-Feb. 1859
1024	Wheel Grylls (tin), Penryn	0 4 0.	6	7	0	0 7 0.	0 5 0-Dec. 1858
448	Wh. Margaret (tin), Uye Lel. [S.E.]	19 15 0.	86	95 100 x d.	0	100 10 0.	7 0 0-Feb. 1859
500	Wheel Mary (tin), Lelant	7 4 6.	48	47 1/2 48	0	51 13 0.	2 0 0-Feb. 1859
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (tin), Lelant	7 4 6.	48	47 1/2 48	0	51 13 0.	2 0 0-Feb. 1859
80	Wheel Owsen, St. Just, Cornwall	70 0 0.	300	0	0	230 10 0.	5 0 0-Feb. 1859
198	Wheel St. John (tin, copper), Camborne	107 0 0.	130	0	0	289 0 0.	2 10 0-Feb. 1859
1040	Wh. Trelawny (tin, lead), Liskeard [S.E.]	4 10 0.	32 1/2	30 32	0	36 10 0.	1 0 0-Jan. 1859
6000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5 0 0.	42	0	0	31 15 6.	1 10 0-Jan. 1858

MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

1624	Ballewidden (tin), St. Just	11 5 0.	5	0	0	12 5 0.	0 5 0-Jan. 1854
1200	Brightside & Froggatt Grove, Derbyshire	3 0 0.	30	0	0	3 0 0.	0 0 0-April 1858
100	Bryndall Hall (lead), Flintshire	25 0 0.	0	0	0	13 0 0.	0 5 0-July 1858
2040	Bryndall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	4 2 6.	11	5 1/2 5 1/2	0	0 2 6.	0 2 6-July 1858
300	Bullock Conso (tin), Penryn	2 2 6.	15	0	0	0 10 0.	0 10 0-Mar. 1857
6000	Bwlch (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	3 9 0.	1 1/2	0	0	0 2 6.	0 2 6-Aug. 1858
4096	Calstock Conso (copper)	5 0 0.	4 1/2	4 1/2	0	0 2 6.	0 2 6-Dec. 1857
2048	Carmarthenshire (tin), St. Just	4 15 0.	4 1/2	0	0	0 15 0.	0 3 0-June 1858
3000	Colincombe (copper), Llanurion	5 0 0.	0	0	0	0 15 0.	0 3 0-June 1858
256	Condurow (cop., tin), Camborne	20 0 0.	80	0	0	85 0 0.	2 0 0-Dec. 1858
280	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham	300 0 0.	150	0	0	122 0 0.	0 10 0-June 1857
672	Ding Dong (tin), Galva	35 0 0.	11	12 1/2 13	0	16 7 6.	1 10 0-Mar. 1857
12000	Drake Walth (tin, copper), Calstock	2 10 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	0 13 0.	0 2 0-Sept. 1858
2048	East Falmouth (copper), Gwennap	2 0 0.	0	0	0	0 7 6.	0 2 6-Jan. 1858
1024	East Wheel Margaret (tin), Uye Lel.	7 17 6.	2 1/2	3 1/4	0	0 5 0.	0 5 0-Jan. 1854
4910	Fowey Conso (copper), Tywardreath	4 0 0.	3 1/2	0	0	41 4 3.	0 6 0-Feb. 1857
4448	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., sil.-lead)	4 0 0.	3 1/2	0	0	1 0 0.	0 3 0-June 1858
2000	Goggin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	14 0 0.	0	0	0	22 0 0.	0 5 0-Sept. 1858
1024	Gonnamore (copper), St. Cleer	14 5 0.	6 1/2	0	0	0 7 6.	0 2 6-Feb. 1859
26666	Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston [S.E.]	17 16 0.	88 92	0	0	0 5 0.	0 5 0-Oct. 1858
119	Great Walth (tin), Gernoe	100 0 0.	110	0	0	221 10 0.	7 10 0-Feb. 1857
6000	Hilgton Down Conso (cop.), Calstock	3 16 0.	4 1/2	4 1/2	0	2 16 0.	0 2 6-Nov. 1858
2000	Hilgton (copper), near Tipperary	11 0 0.	8 1/2	0	0	4 2 6.	0 5 0-Jan. 1857
29	Laxey Mining Company, Isle of Man	100 0 0.	1000	0	0	1420 0 0.	0 50 0-June 1857
6000	Lewis Mines (tin, copper), St. Erth	6 9 11	2 1/2	0	0	0 10 0.	0 10 0-Dec. 1858
8000	Marke Valley (copper), Cardigan	4 10 6.	2 1/2	0	0	0 5 0.	0 3 0-Sept. 1858
5000	Merilyn (lead), Flint	4 4 6.	1 1/2	0	0	1 11 0.	2 6 0-June 1858
5000	Nantaw & Penrhyn, Llanidloes	2 5 0.	1 1/2	0	0	0 1 6.	0 1 6-April 1858
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	40 18 0.	0	0	0	324 0 0.	2 0 0-Dec. 1854
700	North Rosecar (copper), Camborne	13 0 0.	26	29 31	0	750 0 0.	4 0 0-Sept. 1858
512	Rosewarne United (cop., tin), Gwennap	15 0 0.	70	62 1/2 65	0	32 10 0.	1 10 0-June 1857
12000	Sordridge Con. (cop.), Whitchurch [S.E.]	0 6 0.	136	158 178	0	30 10 0.	2 6 0-July 1857
128	South Crinins (copper), St. Austell	19 0 0.	285	0	0	60 0 0.	0 20 0-June 1858
794	Spearcon (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	3 18 0.	3	0	0	8 8 0.	0 2 6-Dec. 1858
280	Spearcon Moor (copper), St. Just	23 7 15	0	0	0	4 5 0.	0 10 0-June 1858
970	St. Aubyn and Grylls (cop., tin), Breage	6 8 4	2 1/2	0	0	17 6 7.	7 0 0-April 1858
20000	St. Day United (tin and copper)	2 5 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2	0	0 6 0.	0 10 0-Feb. 1859
9600	Tamar Con. (sil.-lead), Berrisford [S.E.]	4 10 0.	1 1/2	294 318	0	4 13 0.	0 2 6-Feb. 1854
572	Trevelian (tin), St. Ives	11 10 0.	14	0	0	1 15 0.	1 0 0-Feb. 1858
128	Trevelian (cop.), Gwennap, Cornwall	15 10 0.	15	0	0	403 13 6.	2 10 0-April 1851
4096	Trevelian (sil.-lead), Meheniot, Cornwall	3 1 0.	3 1/2	0	0	1 12 0.	0 3 0-April 1857
100	Trumpet Conso (tin), near Helston	95 0 0.	11	0	0	55 0 0.	0 5 0-Dec. 1854
20000	Vale of Towry (lead), Carmarthen [S.E.]	0 13 6.	13 1/2	118 63 1/2	0	0 5 0.	0 1 0-July 1858
512	West Damzel (copper), Gwennap	15 0 0.	67 1/2	0	0	22 0 0.	2 0 0-July 1857
1024	West Falmouth (tin), St. Erth	2 19 1 1/2	1 1/2	0	0	1 1 0.	0 1 0-April 1857
6140	Wheel Arthur (copper), Calstock	2 10 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2	0	1 0 0.	0 1 0-July 1858
256	Wheel Clifford (copper), Gwennap	0 0 0.	310	0	0	42 0 0.	3 0 0-Oct. 1858
4096	Wheel Edward (cop.), Calstock [S.E.]	5 15 0.	2 1/2	2 1/2	0	0 5 0.	0 5 0-Mar. 1857
512	Wheel Jane (silver-lead), Kea	3 10 0.	20	0	0	8 10 0.	1 10 0-Oct. 1857
5000	Wheel Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	4 10 0.	4 1/2	0	0	0 6 0.	0 3 0-Mar. 1857
1024	Wheel Kitty (tin), Uye Lelant [S.E.]	1 7 2.	12	11 11 1/2	0	0 6 0.	1 0 0-Sept. 1857
430	Wheel Lofth (tin), Wendron	33 0 0.	0	0	0	31 0 0.	1 0 0-Sept. 1857
240	Wheel Reth (tin), Uye Lelant	59 10 0.	25	0	0	40 10 0.	3 0 0-Aug. 1858
1024	Wheel Trelawny (tin, cop.), Gwennap	12 6 0.	2 1/2	0	0	10 2 6.	0 7 6-Jan. 1854
4096	Wheel Wray (lead), St. Ives	1 14 0.	3 1/2	3 1/2	0	2 12 6.	0 2 6-Dec. 1857

* Dividends paid every two months.

† Dividends paid every three months.

FOREIGN MINES.

12664	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia	5 0 0.	140	140	0	210 0 0.	5 0 0-Dec. 1858
12000	Cobre Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [S.E.]	4 0 0.	40	37 39	0	88 12 0.	1 0 0-Jan. 1859
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile [S.E.]	16 0 0.	12	10 12	0	5 18 0.	0 10 0-Mar. 1858
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0.	10	0	0	7 1/2 per cent.	Yearly.
70000	English and Australian [S.E.]	5 0 0.	2	0	0	0 10 0.	0 2 0-July 1858
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [S.E.]	120 0 0.	21 1/2	21 1/2	0	13 10 0.	0 17 6-July 1858
15000	Llanidloes (sil.-lead), Pono Ancho, Spain [S.E.]	3 0 0.	9 1/2	8 1/2	0	6 0 0.	0 5 0-Jan. 1859
10000	Llanidloes (of Portugal) [S.E.]	1 15 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	0 8 0.	0 2 6-Jan. 1858
103315	Marquitta and New Granada [S.E.]	1 0 0.	0	0	0	0 8 0.	0 1 6-Jan. 1859
100000	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [S.E.]	1 0 0.	0	0	0	0 1 0.	0 1 0-Jan. 1859

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

10000	Altan & Quannan Unl. (cop.), Norw.	16 10 0.	3	0	0	4 5 0.	0 15 0-Nov. 1853
10000	Fontblanc (sil.-lead), France [S.E.]	20 0 0.	5 1/2	4 5	0	1 0 0.	1 0 0-June, 1858
7000	Royal Sanitago (copper), Cuba [S.E.]	16 15 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	53 0 0.	1 5 0-July, 1854
11000	St. John del Rey [L.], Brazil [S.E.]	15 0 0.	1 1/2	1 1/2	0	35 7 6.	1 0 0-June, 1857
43174	United Mexican (sil.), Mexi. [S.E.]	25 0 0.	3 0	2 3 3	0	1 16 6.	0 4 0-Feb. 1853